THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DOUBLE SHEET.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

Sherman's Expedition.

Official Despatch from Secretary Stanton.

THE CRISIS IN GEORGIA.

Closing Scenes of the Great Campaign.

SHERMAN AT THE GATES OF SAVANNAH.

His Army in Line of Battle Before the City on Monday, Dec. 12.

A STRONG REBEL FORCE SAID TO BE OPPOSING HIM.

Secretary Stanton to General Dix.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, December 13, 8 P. M.—To Major-General Dix, New York:—The Richmond papers of yesterday report General Sherman at Bloomingdale, fifteen miles from Savannah, on Saturday, December 10. He is reported by this morning's Richmond papers, as will be seen by the following telegram from General Grant, to be in line of battle not five miles from Savannah:—

CITY POINT, VA., December 13.—Honorable E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Richmond papers of to-day contain the following. The Richmond *Dispatch* says:—Sherman is near Savannah, probably not five miles distant. He has not yet made an attack. It is still doubtful whether he will do so, or make for the coast southeast of the city. It is very certain he has not yet opened communication with the coast, though he may do so very soon.

LATER.

"A telegraphic despatch from below Charleston states that Sherman was in line of battle (we will not say where) confronted by a strong Confederate force."

Another paper states:—"There has been no direct communication with Savannah for several days, but we apprehend the wires have been cut between that place and Charleston."

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

The severity of the weather has prevented any important movements by either side at Nashville.

Nothing of importance is reported to-day from the Armies of the Potomac or of the Shenandoah. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Important Reports from Richmond—A Great Battle Last Saturday—Our Troops Victorious and Marching on Savannah.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—I have just heard some news from Sherman, which I am informed come direct from a loyal resident of Richmond. The statements made are of the highest importance, if true, and I transmit them just as they were given to me, without affirming or denying their authenticity. Should the Richmond papers of to-day (which I shall receive to-morrow) be sufficient with regard to General Sherman's movements, there will be additional reasons for crediting the subjoined report:—

The party says that on Saturday, the 10th instant, at an early hour, three grand corps of Sherman's army, estimated at nearly twenty thousand men, of the three great arms of the service, including a large brigade of cavalry, had succeeded in crossing the Ogeechee river, below Bloomingdale, some twelve miles from Savannah, and massing between that point and Hilton Head, the next station adjacent on the line of the Georgia Central Railroad; the left wing extended so as to cut the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and sever all connection between Savannah and the Rebel forces at the head of the inlet, unless by water, thus placing them in imminent danger of capture. Communication had been effected on the preceding day with Foster, who was again rapidly advancing upon Grahamsville, the Rebels retreating from their strong positions south of Pocotaligo bridge, and evidently alarmed at finding themselves threatened both in front and rear by superior forces.

Sherman, who was in person on the field, found himself confronted by a large force of Confederate regulars, and Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina militia, intrenched behind hasty, but well-constructed earthworks. The battle began early in the day, and was contested with great fury on both sides, a large detachment of the Savannah garrison, which is declared to number twelve thousand veterans, including two brigades from Lee's army, participating. Towards noon a grand charge was effected by the Union troops, which carried some of the works on the enemy's right and left centre, threatening to cut him off from the inlet and city.

This success greatly inspirited Sherman's troops, fatigued and travel-worn as they were, and a general advance along the whole line dislodged the Rebel formation, which, at first slowly, but at length in considerable confusion, fell back to the immediate vicinity of the works in the rear of Savannah, our troops advancing in parents close to Telfair on the south, and a corresponding distance along the upper road. They were, however, so exhausted by a march of the previous night, and the day's engagement, that further pursuit was impossible, particularly as the Confederate works were found to be unexpectedly strong.

There had been some fighting on Friday along the Central road, but merely preliminary to Saturday's operations. The loss in the latter day's action was severe on both sides, amounting about two thousand five hundred Union in all, of between three and four thousand Rebels, among whom were fully one thousand two hundred prisoners, including many officers of rank. Guns, cannon, small arms of all kinds, wagons, and caissons were taken by our troops. Smith, Lee, and Cobb were in command of the Rebels, whose loss at first was less than ours, owing to the protection of their field-works and the difficulties of the ground. But at the close of the action they suffered tremendously.

It was believed that the entire body of Confederates at the head of the inlet, amounting to fifty thousand or five thousand men, would be captured. The greatest consternation prevailed in Charleston and at Richmond, in which latter place the news was studiously concealed from the people, although the agitation at headquarters was very perceptible, and excited general comment. The news was expressed secretly through the country west of the Charleston railroad, from the head of the inlet to a point beyond Pocotaligo bridge, and thence telegraphed, via Charleston, to the Rebel capital, reaching the latter late on Sunday afternoon. Since it is said to have been conveyed by a trusty agent to parties here. Of course it was impossible to obtain further particulars than the outline of the intelligence thus hastily collected. But a day or two must reveal all. Suffice it to say, that the last word left Sherman close to the coast, either able to form a junction with Foster and the fleet, or to attack Savannah with prospects of success.—*New York World.*

SKETCH OF SAVANNAH.

Savannah is the largest, and was, previous to the completion of the Davis secession, the most flourishing commercial city in the State of Georgia. It is the capital of Chatham county, and was a port of customs entry before the war. The city was founded by General Oglethorpe in 1732-3. It is situated on the right bank of the Savannah river, eighteen miles from its mouth, and lies ninety miles west-southwest from Charleston, S. C., and one hundred and eighty miles east-southeast of Milledgeville, Ga. Its bearings are latitude 32 degrees 5 minutes north, longitude 81 degrees 8 minutes west.

The city is built in a sandy plain elevated about forty feet above low-water mark. A considerable extent of rice swamp ground lies in its rear, the exhalations from which render the town unhealthy at certain seasons of the year. The streets of Savannah are wide, unpaved, and sandy, but laid out with [illegible] regularity, and well shaded with trees. [illegible] twenty-four public squares, each of considerable extent, and all closely shaded with Pride of India trees. Grassy promenades run through the middle of two of the streets—Broad and Bay—having ample carriage ways on either side.

A great number of the private dwellings in Savannah are built of brick. The city contains a new custom house, built in 1850, a city exchange, State arsenal, theatre, court house, artillery armory, jail, and other public buildings, of good size and very neat design and finish. The custom house is one hundred and ten feet long and fifty-two feet wide. It is built of granite, and is said to have cost $175,000. There are fourteen Protestant and two or three Catholic churches in Savannah, a Jewish synagogue, and a public library, which contains between six and seven thousand volumes.

Savannah city is ornamented with a monument erected in honor of the memory of General Greene, and another—a very imposing structure—was going up in honor of Pulaski in the year 1861. Pulaski fell, as will be remembered, in an attack on Savannah, then held by the British, in October, 1779.

The city of Savannah is the centre of a very extensive system of railroads, which contributed vastly to its commercial importance and general prosperity before the initiation of the Rebel conspiracy, but which have been chiefly used for military purposes by the Southern leaders since the commencement of the Rebellion. Thirteen railroads, direct or tributary, converged to Savannah in 1861, and their united length measured one thousand and fifty-five miles.

THE APPROACHES TO SAVANNAH.

The whole space between the city and the ocean is cut up and intersected by rivers, creeks, cuts, swamps, and openings.

Wall's cut is an opening from Port Royal into the Savannah river, with some eight feet depth at high water. This cut opens into the Savannah river about six miles above Fort Pulaski, and is of course out of the range of its guns.

On the Georgia side of the river there are two openings, known as Wilmington creek and Freeborne's cut, connecting Warsaw sound with Augustine creek or river, and from thence with Savannah river. These two openings run for some distance through the marsh, quite near to the main river, say within half a mile, and this at a point opposite Wall's cut, and about two miles from it.

Skidaway is a large island lying parallel with the main; it is about twelve miles from the city, and is connected with the main land by bridges. There is a heavy draught of water there.

THE SAVANNAH RIVER

is the dividing line between Georgia and South Carolina. It is formed by the Tugaloo and Keowee, two small streams which rise near the south frontier of North Carolina, and unite on the boundary between Anderson district, South Carolina, and Franklin county, Georgia.

Flowing in a general south-southeast direction, it forms the boundaries between those States through the whole of its subsequent course, and enters the Atlantic near 32 degrees north latitude and 81 degrees west longitude, and eighteen miles below Savannah city. The length of the river, exclusive of branches, is estimated at four hundred and fifty miles.

The navigation is good from November till June—about eight months in the year. Large vessels ascend to Savannah, and steamboats of one hundred and fifty tons to Augusta, about two hundred and thirty miles, and smaller boats one hundred and fifty miles higher.

On the Savannah river the bodies of tide swamp lands are extensive, and are cultivated upwards of twenty miles from the brackish marsh up the river. These lands are considered the most valuable in the State, on account of their growth of rice. Many of the rice plantations have a picturesque appearance.

Fort Jackson is three miles below the city.

Warsaw, not far from Savannah, is reached by an intricate entrance, with ten feet of water on the bar. The place has no connections nor importance, except its proximity to Savannah.

Ossabaw Inlet, off the mouth of the Ogeechee river, has a depth of fourteen feet on the bar.

St. Catharine's channel has eight and a half feet on the bar, and is not more than two hundred yards wide.

Sapelo Inlet has from eighteen to twenty feet of water.

These three channels lead to Sunbury and other insignificant places on the sounds, not connected by railroad or navigable rivers with the interior. Darien, on the Altamaha river, has a single inlet, with thirteen feet on the bar, called Doboy Inlet. The place has no railroad or other commercial connection with the inland towns.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 14.

Heavy Firing Near Dutch Gap.

Passengers by the mail-boat to-day report that while on the James river yesterday morning, six or eight miles from Dutch Gap, they heard heavy firing in the latter direction.

Warren's Expedition.

All of Warren's command are now safely back to their quarters from their late expedition.

Movements of Sherman.

The Richmond papers of Monday report Sherman to be moving on, and in close proximity to Savannah. General Beauregard is in command of the defenses, assisted by Generals Hardee, Smith, and probably Taylor. A battle for the possession of the city, they say, may be progressing to-day, and they express themselves confident of success. General Bragg was in Augusta at the last accounts.

The Ship Canal Bill.

The House takes up the Ship Canal bill to-day. It will probably be laid on the table.

Ways and Means.

The Ways and Means Committee is in session this morning, maturing important measures for the consideration of Congress.

The Dictator.

NEW YORK, December 14.—The iron clad *Dictator* will sail to-day for Hampton Roads.

THIRD EDITION

LATE REBEL NEWS.

RICHMOND PAPERS OF MONDAY.

Important Expedition Against Mobile.

DESPATCHES FROM GEN. LEE.

Rebel View of Warren's Movement.

KILPATRICK REPORTED MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Hood Requests Thomas to Surrender Nashville.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Rebel papers of Monday last received here, contain the following items of news:—

Expedition Against Mobile.

"General Davidson, with five thousand cavalry and twelve pieces of artillery, has moved from Baton Rouge for a raid on Mobile." The Rebels are much alarmed over this movement.

Despatches of General Lee.

General Lee claims, in his official despatches, to have driven back General Warren in his recent expedition.

Rebel Shoe Manufacture.

Two hundred and fifty pairs of shoes are turned out daily at the Government Shoe Shop at Montgomery, Alabama.

Reconnoissance by General Longstreet.

General Longstreet, on Friday last, made a successful reconnoissance on the Darbytown road.

General Kilpatrick Said to Have Been Shot Through the Head.

The Richmond *Sentinel* states that prisoners taken in the fight at Walker's bridge, on Sunday last, report that General Kilpatrick was mortally wounded, having been shot through the head.

Rumor from Nashville.

There is a report here that General Hood has completed the erection of his batteries around Nashville, and has given General Thomas six hours in which to surrender the city. It has no official confirmation.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

All Quiet About Petersburg.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—The mail steamer *Cossack*, from City Point, reports an unusual degree of quietude in front of Petersburg.

Since the beginning of the cold weather picket firing between the contending armies has almost ceased, the picket guards being occupied in endeavoring to keep warm.

THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

Naval Engagement on the Cumberland.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

A Handsome Union Victory.

DESPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL LEE.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Acting Rear-Admiral Lee, writing from Clarksville, Tennessee, under date of December 8, informs the Navy Department that Lieutenant-Commander Fitch defeated and drove from the river the left wing of Hood's army, on the 4th instant, with heavy loss to the enemy, including several prominent officers, and recaptured two transports from the enemy. Our loss was none in killed.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAIDERS.

MONTREAL, December 14.—The St. Alban's raiders left the city immediately after being discharged. The authorities are taking steps to rearrest them.

The "Canada" at Boston.

BOSTON, December 14.—The steamship *Canada* from Liverpool, via Halifax, arrived at this port at midnight. Her mails will reach Philadelphia to-morrow morning.

Departure of Steamers.

NEW YORK, December 14.—The steamers *China*, *Bavaria* and *Caledonia* sailed for Europe to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Flour is quiet; sales of 5000 bbls at $9 75@10 50 for State; $11 20@12 for Ohio, and $10 25@13 for Southern. Wheat is quiet; sales unimportant. Corn dull, with small sales at $1 38@1 92. Pork firm; sales of 2000 bbls. at $39 25@39 50. Lard firm. Whisky dull at $1 03.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Stocks are dull; Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Cumberland preferred, 50; Illinois Central, 140½; Michigan Southern, 78½; Pennsylvania Coal, 166; Reading, 106½; Hudson River, 117½; Canton Company, 56; Erie, 94¼; Gold, 245¼; One-year Certificates, 97½; Ten-forties, 101¾; Five twenties, registered, 104¾; Coupons, 106½; Coupon 6s, 118.

GENERAL WARREN'S EXPEDITION.

LIST OF WOUNDED.

John Lamb, 4th Pa
Sgt N I Oakes, 8th Pa
M Grove, 21st Pa
N Young, 8th Pa
D F Firden, 4th Pa
S James, 4th Pa
D Felton, 4th Pa
W B Downing, 4th Pa
J Beeran, 4th Pa
F McChristie, 4th Pa
J Haw, 1st N J
J Dimes, 1st N J
H H Sherman, 1st N J
S McMiken, 2d Pa
R Folke, 1st N J
W Gamble, 4th Pa
Sgt J Morris, 1st N J
L Allison, 4th Pa
Sgt J McStiel, 1st N J
L Smith, 1st N J
W W Benjamin, 8th Pa
J Marsh, 1st N J
J Fagan, 21st Pa
G W Bowman, 21st Pa
J Ward 8th Pa
F McGerivin, 4th Pa
J Cornhaas, 4th Pa
J Stoner, 2d Pa
Sgt J F Berkheldez), 2d Pa

DIED.

Sgt James Reed, 1st N J
H Hartman, 8th Pa
Sgt P Halpin, 4th Pa

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT IN NEW YORK.

His Arrival Yesterday—Salutes by the Hartford—Going to meet the Admiral—His Personal Appearance—Speeches on Shipboard—Landing at the Battery—At the Custom House—Speeches by Admiral Farragut, Captain Drayton, and Collector Draper, Etc.

Rear-Admiral David G. Farragut, the gallant hero of New Orleans and Mobile, arrived here yesterday at about half-past 3 o'clock. His flagship, the "dear old" *Hartford*, sailed from Pensacola on the 30th of November. She had moderate weather and light head winds to Key West, which port she made on the 4th of this month.

Sailing thence on the following day, she still experienced fine weather, until Thursday, the 8th, when she encountered a gale from the northeast, which lasted two days, the sea being so high that she rolled her waist boats under her, thereby losing one of them. On the 12th (Monday) she anchored outside the Hook.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Hartford*:—

Rear-Admiral—David G. Farragut.
Captain—Percival Drayton.
Lieutenant-Commander—Lewis A. Kimberly.
Lieutenants—J. Crittenden Watson, H. B. Tyson, La Roy F. Adams; Ensigns—William H. Whiting, and D. P. G. Gildden; Acting Master's Mates—George E. Avery, W. H. Hathorne, J. J. Tinell, James Morgan, Charles Brown; Boatswain—Robert Dixon; Gunner—John S. Stapler; Acting Volunteer Lieutenants—George F. Upham; Surgeon—Philip Landale; Assistant-Surgeon—William Commons; Paymaster—William T. Meredith; Chief Engineer—Thomas Williamson; First Assistant-Engineers—E. B. Hatch, F. A. Wilson; Second Assistant-Engineers—Isaac De Graff, H. L. Pinkington; Third Assistant Engineer—James K. Speights; Secretary to Commander of Squadron—William Bourne; Paymaster's Clerk—Horatio A. Wood; Carpenter—Hiram L. Dixon; Sailmaker—Theodore C. Herbert; Captain of Marines—Charles Heywood.

GOING TO MEET THE "HARTFORD."

The sub-committee—to whom had been assigned the task of welcoming the *Hartford* and her commander—proceeded to the foot of Broadway, at 11½ o'clock yesterday morning, and thence embarked on board Captain Constable's revenue-cutter *Bronx*, which Collector Draper had kindly afforded for the occasion. Accompanying the Collector were Messrs. Francis Skiddy, Isaac Bell, Mr. Stuart, the Assistant Treasurer, and other prominent citizens. There was considerable uncertainty as to the arrival of the *Hartford*, but it was the fixed determination of Collector Draper to make the trip, in order that the gallant conqueror of Fort Morgan should be met with welcome at the very mouth of our harbor, or beyond.

At half-past 1 o'clock, however, the anxiety of all on board was relieved by the intelligence that the *Hartford* was in sight, and coming up the outer bay. Before this, however, it had been ascertained from the barque *Australian*, which was spoken off Staten Island, that the *Hartford* was off the bar with Admiral Farragut on board. All haste was now made to reach the *Hartford*, and when but a slight interval remained between the two vessels, Admiral Farragut and Captain Drayton appeared on their poop-deck and exchanged friendly salutations with the party on board the cutter. The latter came on the starboard side of the flagship, at whose mizzenmast flaunted the blue pennant of the Admiral.

THE "HARTFORD" AND HER COMMANDER.

The Committee, and others, on stepping on board the flagship, were heartily greeted by her commander, when the whole party proceeded down into the principal cabin.

COLLECTOR DRAPER'S ADDRESS.

The party having taken seats, and preliminary introductions being concluded, Collector Draper arose and spoke as follows:—

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.—It becomes my pleasing duty to inform you, in behalf of a committee which we here represent, that arrangements have been made to tender to you a reception somewhat worthy of your great services to the country; and in order that I may perform my duty acceptably to the gentlemen who commissioned me, I have to state that they are ready to give you a cordial welcome on your arrival in the city. They fully appreciate the honors which you have bestowed on the flag and the country, which you have so often successfully defended. You justly hold a prominent place in the affections of the city, which is pre-eminently proud of your services. On your arrival you will be received by a meeting of the leading citizens, who will be ready to congratulate you on your visit to the city, and to show their appreciation of your efforts in support of the nation.—The Collector then read the resolutions adopted at the meeting in the Astor House relative to the Admiral, and closed by expressing the pleasure he experienced at being delegated with the other members of the Committee to escort the Admiral to this city.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S REPLY.

The Admiral responded very briefly indeed. He felt bound to return to the Committee his sincere thanks for the manner in which his services were spoken of by them, and believed the consideration was applicable to his command. He had done no more than his duty, and felt deeply grateful for the tokens of appreciation he had received.

GOING UP THE HARBOR.

The preliminary reception was now concluded so far as ceremony was concerned, and the flagship proceeded on her way up the harbor.

Much curiosity was manifested by members of the committee with regard to the vessel which has become so famous during the war. Her decks were tidy enough, but her rigging and spars bore testimony, from their weather-worn appearance, to the severity of the storm they have recently withstood; while, perhaps, an observant eye might have detected indications of sterner strife than that of the elements—the freshly mended battle-scars which paint could not wholly hide.

THE ADMIRAL'S APPEARANCE.

In personal appearance, Admiral Farragut would suggest to the minds of the many the "Sir Gervais Oaks" of Cooper's novel of the "Two Admirals." Hale, hearty, and of rather spare but powerful mould, the hero of New Orleans and Mobile bay is apparently between fifty and sixty years of age. He looks as if he dearly loved a joke, steps with the springiness of a boy, and his manner is so perfectly frank and unassuming that it is no wonder he is beloved by his officers and men.

BRINGING THE ADMIRAL ON SHORE.

It was about 3½ o'clock, when the revenue-cutter *Bronx*, with Messrs. Moses Taylor, Sloane, and a few other gentlemen of the Committee, started a second time from her dock at the Battery, for Mrs. Admiral Farragut's "dear old *Hartford*," which, by this time, had come to anchorage in the harbor. She was soon reached, and Admiral Farragut, accompanied by Captain Drayton, the commander of the *Hartford*, Collector Draper, General Van Vliet, and several officers of the ship, descended to the deck of the *Bronx*, while the *Hartford* saluted with a discharge of both her broadsides. The cutter pushed off, and the party descended to her cabin, where the short interval of the passage to the shore was occupied in a social, chatty way, the Admiral appearing in a most excellent humor, but having little to say, and apparently somewhat disconcerted at the number of eyes that were fastened upon his face. But a few moments elapsed before

THE ARRIVAL AT THE BATTERY.

The appearance of the gallant *Hartford* in the harbor had not been generally made known, but, nevertheless, quite a throng was collected at the dock, awaiting the arrival of the cutter, and anxiously trying to catch a glimpse of the Hero of Mobile. Cheer after cheer arose as he stepped on the pier, and before reaching *terra firma* the mob had increased to hundreds, and the Admiral had to run a gauntlet of out stretched, welcoming hands, which he good-humoredly shook to the best of his ability, before reaching the coach which was in waiting. In this he at length found refuge, accompanied by Collector Draper, and drove towards the Custom House, followed by an omnibus filled with the remainder of the suite. The crowd was soon left behind, and, probably, but one of our citizens knew that the simple hack, which drove so rapidly up Broadway and down Wall street, contained the distinguished personages which it did, until he arrived.

AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Here another crowd, wild with enthusiasm, was so quickly collected that it was with difficulty that the party, with the old hero in their midst, and followed by a press of solid citizens, could penetrate up stairs to the Collector's room. This was, however, at length reached, but filled, almost as soon, to suffocation with the eager crowd, but a small space being reserved for the Admiral, Messrs. Draper, Taylor, and a few others. Among the notables present we noticed General John Cochrane, General Wetmore, the Hon. Hiram Walbridge, Assistant Treasurer Stewart, and a great many others.

Collector Draper called the meeting to order, and introduced Moses Taylor, Esq., who said that, in behalf of the citizens of New York, he cordially welcomed Admiral Farragut to the metropolis. He believed that the sub-committee, who had first met the Admiral on board the *Hartford*, had already explained the programme which it had been determined to pursue, which left him little further to say.

Collector Draper said:—

Admiral Farragut and Members of the Committee:—Thus far we have fulfilled the duty which has been assigned to us. The sub-committee have met the *Hartford*, and found on board her honored commander, Admiral Farragut (cheers), and his commander. We have performed that duty on behalf of the Committee, with feelings of pride and satisfaction; and, as representing a generous community, have endeavored to exhibit the gratitude of the entire nation, as expressed through the city, for the services and gallantry of the noble Admiral who is now before us. I shall say nothing more, Admiral Farragut, than to repeat what I have said to you this morning, that all our citizens, of every age and condition, receive you with open arms and heartfelt gratitude.

ADDRESS OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The Admiral arose and responded as follows:—

My friends, I can only reply to you as I did before by saying that I receive these compliments with great thankfulness and deep emotions. I am entirely unaccustomed to make such an address as I would desire to do upon this occasion; but if I do not express what I think of the honor you do me, trust me I feel it most deeply. I don't think, however, that I particularly deserve anything from your hands. I can merely say that I have done my duty to the best of my abilities.

I have been devoted to the service of my country since I was eight years of age, and my father was devoted to it before me. I have not specially observed these demonstrations of your regard. I owe everything, perhaps, to chance, and to the praiseworthy exertions of my brother officers serving with me. That I have been fortunate is most true, and I am thankful, deeply thankful, for it, for my country's sake. I return my thanks to the Committee for their resolutions, especially for the one in regard to the creation of an additional rank. (Great applause.)—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 37. Noon, 39½. 1 P. M., 40. Wind, W. S. W.

[For Additional Locals, see Eighth Page.]

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—James A. Freeman, Auctioneer, held his 17th fall sale to-day, at the Exchange. He sold under direction of an act of Congress,

600 shares City Bank Stock at $60, $36,000.
300 do do $59 75, $17,925.
100 do do $59 87½, $5,987 50.
1 share in Mercantile Library, $7.
1 do do do $6 75.

The Chesnut Street wharf was leased by order of the Commissioner of Wharves and Landings for three years at $2000 a year, $6000.

Lot Bridge street, Bridesburg, $100.
Dwelling, Suffolk street, below Ninth, $950.
Dwelling, Austin street, above Wharton, $1,300.
Dwelling No. 426 Marshall street, 19 feet 2 inches by 53 feet clear, $2350.
Dwelling and lot 20 by 120 feet, No. 1517 Race street, clear, $2550.

Stores and dwellings corner of Second and Pegg streets, 16 feet 9 inches by 85 feet 8½ inches, clear, $6,850.

Desirable property, dwelling and 9 acres of land, Roxborough, clear $7000.

Also, a number of other properties.

A PLEASING INCIDENT.—A pleasing incident occurred during Captain Winslow's visit to the Commercial Room yesterday. The gallant sailor was accompanied by his wife, who, of course, shared the attentions shown to her husband. A number of ladies were introduced to them, among whom was Mrs. Edmund A. Souder.

After a short conversation both ladies discovered that they had been schoolmates together, how many years ago it would be impolite to say. Of course they had a delicious chat together about the days of long ago, and both ladies were delighted to renew so unexpectedly the associations of their youth.

DESCENT ON A GAMBLING HOUSE.—About 11 o'clock last night Lieutenant Henderson, of the Reserve Corps, made a descent upon an alleged gambling house known as the "Golden Gate," located on Market street, below Eighth. John McKeown, the proprietor, and twenty-two others, were taken into custody. They were locked up for a hearing this morning.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax, the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives, is under engagement to visit this city about the latter part of the month and address our citizens. This announcement will be read with pleasure.

THE NAVY YARD FRAUDS.—Several additional arrests of parties charged with being implicated in the Navy Yard frauds were made yesterday.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, December 14.

The Market is quite firm this morning, with large transactions in Reading. As the books close to-morrow, there is more flattering to close short transactions, and several parties have made large cash purchases, in order to be ready for the dividend. After to-morrow at 3 o'clock, the stock will be quoted dividend off, which at 10 per share dividend, will make the quotation about 58@59.

It is supposed by the bulls that the dividend will be recovered in sixty days. In other words, the stock will, at that time, be again selling at 68, with the dividend paid to the holders. This was *more* than true last year, for the stock rallied above the loss of dividend price, and in five weeks was selling at 8@10 per cent higher than the ruling price of January 1st. The general market is firm, and some of the oils are strong.

Government bond are firmly held at about former rates, with sales of 6s of 1881 at 109¼, coupons off, and 10-40s at 101¼; 108¾ was bid for 5-20s; and 118¾ for old 7·30s. Pennsylvania 5s are selling at 94; and new City 6s at 99¼.

Railroad shares continue rather quiet, with the exception of Reading, which is more active, and prices are rather better, with sales at 68¾@68¾; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 151½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 67@67¼, an advance of ¼; North Pennsylvania at 29¾; and Catawissa common at 16; 44¾ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 58 for Philadelphia and Germantown; 68 for Minehill; 37½ for Catawissa preferred; and 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue very dull, and we hear of no sales. 46 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; and 16 for Arch street; 68¼ was asked for Second and Third; 50 for Fifth and Sixth; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 12 for Race and Vine; and 25 for Green and Coates.

In Bank shares there is no material change to notice. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 60 (old stock); 180 was bid for North America; 155 for Philadelphia; 33½ for Mechanics'; 51 for Girard; 100 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 58 for City; 48 for Commonwealth; and 62¼ for Union.

Canal shares are rather more active, with sales of Schuylkill Navigation common at 33½@33¾, an advance of ¼; preferred do. at 39½; and Susquehanna Canal at 14¼, which is a slight decline; 73½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation.

There is more doing in Coal Oil shares, but prices are irregular. Mineral Oil sold at 2·94; McClintock at 5½; Densmore at 8½; Corn Planter at 7; St. Nicholas at 4½; Briggs at 5; Tarr Farm at 3; Seneca at 7; and McElheny at 5¾; 35 was bid for Maple Shade; 9 for Dalzell; 10 for Irwin; and 10 for Noble and Delamater.

Gold continues very dull, but prices are steady, opening at 234¾, advanced and sold at 235¼ at 11 o'clock, fell off and sold at 233 at 12, and 235 at 1 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 14.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers. No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Walnut Island	2⅜	100 sh Hibbard	2⅜
100 sh do	2¼	100 sh do	2⅜
200 sh Phila & Tid. bb	4	200 sh Organic Oil	1⅞
100 sh Reading	68⅝	200 sh Mineral Oil	2·91
200 sh St. Nicholas	4⅝		

FIRST BOARD.

$1800 U S 6s '81 coupon	109¼	1400 sh Read. R	c 68⅛
$500 U. S. 10-40s	101½	300 sh do	b30 68⅜
$400 Pa. 6s, war loan	104⅛	100 sh do	68⅜
$1000 do 5s	94	1 sh Far & Mec	69
$10,000 City 6s, new	99⅜	20 sh Kearnsky Bk	110½
$3000 sh H. & B Top'pk	100	5 N Liberties gas	20
50 sh Mineral	2·94	100 sh Big Mount	5¾
200 sh McClintock	5¾	350 sh Sch. N. conn	33½
200 sh do	5¾	200 sh do	b30 33½
100 sh Densmore	8½	150 sh do p	39½
100 sh do	8⅝	500 sh Sch'l. Canal	14⅝
700 sh Corn Plant	7	20 sh Reading R	68⅜
1000 sh St. Nicholas, bb	4½	15 sh Cam & Am.	261 151¾
100 sh do	4⅝	34 sh Penn R	67
700 sh Briggs	5	15 sh do	b5 67½
700 sh Tarr Farm	3	61 sh do	67¾
100 sh Seneca Oil	7	200 sh North Pa	27⅝
100 sh McElheny Oil	5¾	200 sh Catawissa R	16

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9¾ A. M	234½	12 M	235
11 A. M	235	1 P. M	235

Market dull and steady.

HARPER, DUBNEY & Co., No. 35 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	234½	235
American Silver, 4's and 1's	222	224
Dimes and Half Dimes	214	218
Penn. Currency	¾ dis.	4-10 dis.
New York Exchange	1-5 "	1-10 "

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal	7	8	Dunkard		2
Big Mountain Coal	5½		Dunkard Creek Oil	1¾	
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	10	12	Mingo		4½
Green Mt. Coal	4	4½	Union Petroleum	23-16	2-31
N. Carbondale	2		Seneca Oil		7
New Creek	7¾	1¼	Verona Oil	1¾	1¾
Frazier Dam Coal	¾	1	Franklin Oil	1¾	2
Clinton Coal	¾	1¼	Dowe's Sally Oil	1¾	1¾
Butler Coal	12		Irving Oil	10¾	10¾
Diamond Coal	18½		Densmore	8¾	8¾
Swatara	10		Island Oil	9	9¾
Penn Mining	17		McElheny	5¾	5¾
Keystone Zinc	1¾	1¾	Roberts Oil	1¾	2
Excelsior Oil	1·00	1¾	Olmstead	3	3¾
Big Tank	2¾	2 31	Rathbi Delamater	10	11
Continental	2·25	3	Hibbard	8	2½
Farrell	7	8	Story Farm	3¾	4¼
Oil Creek	7	7¾	Bruner	1¾	1¾
Maple Shade Oil	30	40	Petroleum Centre	3½	4
McClintock Oil	5½	5¾	Egbert	4¾	4¾
Pennsylvania Pet	2¾	3	Hope Island	¾	1
Perry Oil	3¾	4¼	Allegheny River	1¾	1¾
Mineral Oil	2·91		Curtin	13¾	14¼
Keystone Oil	1¾	2¾	Phila & Oil Creek	1¾	1·00
Phila. & Tidecut	4		Bull Creek	3¾	3¾
Cayuga City	2	2	Germania	1	1 1-16
Watson	3	3¾	Corn Planter		7
Revenue	2½	3¼	Briggs		5
Great Western	2¾		Rock Oil	4¾	4¾
Atlas		2	Tarr Farm	3	3
Sherman		2	Globe Farm	1¾	1¾
Upper Economy	1¾	1	Schuylkill Creek	1¾	2¾

—The December statement of the banks of Wisconsin compare with the returns of the previous month as follows:—

	November 1.	December 1.
Circulation of banks	$2,552,780	$2,607,894
Circulation of banks winding up	89,356	83,742
Total circulation	$2,642 136	$2,691,379
U. S. and State securities	2,511,880	2,041,480
Treasury notes on hand	178,651	102,905
Specie	11,811	10,762

COWELL.—On the evening of the 13th inst., Mr. JOHN Y. COWELL, in the 80th year of his age.

Notice will be given of the funeral.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, December 14.—Cloverseed is in limited demand at $4@4 20 ⅌ 64 lbs. There is little or no demand for Timothy. In the absence of sales we quote at $4·25@5. Flaxseed is quiet at $3 05@3 05 ⅌ bushel.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is but little inquired after. No sales of any magnitude have been reported since our last notice.

The Flour Market is inactive, with but very little doing in the way of sales. The inclemency of the weather caused a slim attendance at the Corn Exchange this morning, and consequently the demand for all grades was of an extremely limited character. The export demand is light. The retailers and bakers are purchasing sparingly at from $9 75 to $10 for superfine, up to $12 50 for extra family and fancy brands, as to quality. Prices for Rye Flour and Corn Meal are wholly nominal.

There is a limited demand for Wheat at about former rates. There is but little or none offering. Pennsylvania red sells in small lots at $2 60@2 65; 500 bushels Kentucky white were disposed of on terms kept private. Rye ranges from $1 72@1 75. Corn is in moderate request, with sales of old yellow at $1 38 and new at $1 20. The market is nearly bare of Oats, but there is a good demand at 95c. Barley and Malt—no sales to report.

Whisky has improved: 100 barrels Ohio sold at $1 99; Pennsylvania is worth $1 92, and drudge $1 90.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Conqueror, Boutelle, P

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1864.

For The Evening Telegraph.

PETROLEUM.

BY J. SHORTFELLOW, C.

The pouring rain was falling fast,
As through the "forseneck* region passed
An Oil Creek man, mid mud and slosh,
Who threw up his hat and cried, "By gosh,
Petroleum!"

His cheeks were pale, his eyes were bright
As a flash from a patent kerosene light;
His boots, as they sank in the greasy ground,
Splashed out the oily, melodious sound—
Petroleum!

In strike prospective he did sell
An hundred thousand barrel well.
Above—the claims he didn't own,
That from his heart drew forth a groan,
Petroleum!

"Sink not that well," his conscience said;
"Too big a strike may strike you dead."—
Up goes the derrick, down goes the bore,
Up comes the sand-pump. "What's flowing o'er?"
Petroleum!

"Sell out!" cried Prudence—"Take a nap
In Madame Fortune's unctuous lap."
Two briny tears fell from each eye,
"She'll flow more yet" was his reply.
Petroleum!

"Beware, she g'in out,' like many a well,
Or meet with an accident; no one can tell;
A thing very onsartin, 's a new-flowing well."
"I don't care a fig," cried he, "I wont sell."
Petroleum!

The very next day the tubing burst;
The gas was so strong. That's not the worst,
The well caved in, and the current of oil
Driv'n back to its crevice, burst through the soil.
Petroleum!

A drowned corpse was next day found,
Half buried in the greasy ground;
Still grasping in its hand the bore,
That augured luck to him no more.
Petroleum!

There in the dirt and the mud he lay
Lifeless—and slowly melting away:—
At last from the depths of five hundred feet,
Gurgled a faint sound, oily and sweet,
Pe-tro-le-um!!

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1864.

* The "Horse Neck," on a tributary of Bull Creek, Va., is a celebrated oil territory in Pleasants county, West Virginia, where thirty or forty wells in a row are going down about as close together as they can be got.

The Trade of China.

Shanghai Correspondence of the London Times.

A series of highly interesting returns has recently been published by the customs, showing the import and export trade at the principal treaty ports during the past year. Not the least interesting among them, nor the least astonishing in the result it discloses, is that relating to Hankow. The total value of the trade at this river line port was between seven and eight millions sterling—namely: 9,926,317 taels in imports, and 12,741,908 taels in exports. The whole of this must, of course, not be attributed to foreigners, though they monopolize a very large share. Two articles alone—shirtings and opium—contribute nearly 2,000,000 taels towards the total of imports, in the proportion of 1,120,000 taels the former, and 750,000 taels the latter; and if 2,500,000 taels' worth of copper cash be exported, by far the larger proportion of the remainder is made up by articles of foreign manufacture. Cloths of various kinds figure for 100,000 taels, and long ells for 800,000 taels; black pepper for 171,000 taels, and brocades for 160,000 taels. Those who may still regard sharks' fins as a myth, and birds' nest soup as existing only in the imagination of travelers, may be interested to learn that no less than 4000 taels' worth of fins and 3500 taels' worth of nests, were imported into Hankow during the last year. Fancy £1,200 sterling for birds' nests at one city only. Among the exports, tea of course takes the most prominent position, figuring for no less than 7,000,000 taels, or £2,250,000 sterling, and this is the only article of produce which attracts the eye in running down the list. The remaining 2,000,000 taels are all made up of comparatively small sums, the most worthy of note being wood oil, which figures for 800,000 taels, safflower 344,000 taels, and tobacco 900,000 taels. Among other items, "walnuts" figure for no less than 14,000 taels, and "tigers' bones" for 292 taels. Eleven pounds of duck feathers are valued at twelve shillings, and twenty pounds of "human hair" figure for three taels, though for what earthly purpose a Chinaman's hair, which is a trifle coarser than a horse's, can be made to serve, it is difficult to conceive.

This large traffic, of course, employs a number of vessels, principally steamers, in carriage, and in this point, and in this only, in China, American enterprise outstrips British, as the number of ships plying on the river which fly the Stars and Stripes nearly double those which can boast the Union Jack. Altogether the steamers running on the Yang-tze paid 1,175,000 taels for tonnage dues at Hankow alone during the past year. The total inward tonnage of every description entered at the port during that period was 191,127 tons, and of outward ships 204,185. Of this, in the aggregate, 103,000 was British, 270,000 American, and 3517 (!) French. Out of this latter total 2367 tons were represented by native junks sailing under French protection, leaving 1150 tons represented by seven small lorchas purely French.

I am not able to contrast these results with those exhibited by the previous year's custom returns, but am assured that they show a considerable increase. Taken by themselves they are a sufficient proof of the large trade which is now carried on in foreign shipping at a port which was visited for the first time by Lord Elgin only six years ago.

A Veteran Printer.

William H. Edes, editor and proprietor of the Piscataquis *Observer*, at Dover, in this State, is the oldest printer in Maine. A correspondent has recently written a letter to the Bangor *Whig*, from which we condense the following items:—In 1808 Mr. Edes worked on the Kennebec *Gazette*, published at Augusta. The same year he worked on the Bangor *Register*; in 1822 he worked on the Hallowell *Gazette*; in 1823 on the *Advertiser*, in this city, at the time Erastus Brooks was the "devil." Mr. Brooks is now one of the dev—oted editors of the New York *Express*.

In 1823 Mr. Edes assisted in starting the first paper in Somerset county, called the *Journal*, at Norridgewock, and made his advent as editor. He soon sold out, exchanging the chair for the case.

Twenty-six years since he started the first Piscataquis county sheet, under the name of the *Herald*, merging it into the *Farmer*, and now known as the *Observer*.

For the past forty years he has scarcely been "away from his case," save for meals or necessary rest; now sets nonpareil without spectacles; edits, composes, "works the paper off," and is hale and hearty for his age; keepeth time by a watch, an heirloom nearly one hundred and ten years old, and is in possession of a "stick" used by his grandfather, Benjamin Edes, a fellow-workman of Franklin. He is a typo of the fourth generation—he worked among the letters during the administration of the Government by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, and hopeth to live and have his being "when this cruel war is over."—*Portland Press.*

—Many applications have been made from ex-officers in New England for positions in the corps of veterans.

THE SOURCES OF IVORY.

No one has yet stepped in to claim the reward of $10,000 offered by a responsible person in this city for the discovery of an artificial substitute for ivory, possessing all the important properties of that beautiful product of Nature. The American inventive genius is for once baffled. Only two patents have ever been issued in this country for the production of artificial ivory, and neither of them has made its way to public recognition. The same is true of all the foreign patents for the same purpose. The difficulty is not in recombining the well-known elements which enter into the composition of ivory, but in putting them together with the tenacity of coherence belonging to the tusk as it grew from the elephant's head, and in producing the equality of density and weight in all parts of the compo-ition which is so necessary to billiard-balls, and other articles made of ivory. No amount of hydraulic pressure can impart the solidity and toughness derived from the natural cellular growth. This is the difficulty to be overcome. When it is surmounted, the elephants can have a holiday. Until then, they must be slaughtered at the rate of 50,000 a year to keep the world in billiard balls.

Some day they will become extinct, and known only in the picture books and museums, like the megatherium, the ichthyosaurus, and other prodigies of the antediluvian world. The Yankee invention will be spurred on by necessity, and perhaps prove itself equal to the occasion of supplying a fabricated ivory. Elephants, however, are not the only source of ivory, although the chief one. Inferior qualities can be obtained from the teeth and tusks of the walrus, and the narwhal, and the masticating teeth of the spermaceti whale. Bones and tusks of extinct species of mastodons and elephants are picked up on the banks of rivers in Northern Siberia, where the intense and constant cold keeps them from decay. At what period of the world's history the animals which bore about those tusks lived, and how it happens that they flourished up there where the elephants of the present day would freeze, or die from starvation, are among the most curious questions yet propounded and unanswered. It is a fact well authenticated, and known probably to many of our readers, that a fine specimen of the primeval elephant, *in propria persona*, flesh, bones and all, was thawed out of one of the great icebergs or mountains of the Northern sea. The skeleton was preserved entire, and is now in the imperial museum at St. Petersburg; the flesh had been wholly or partly eaten by wolves at the time of the discovery. Some of the fossil tusks, dropped thousands of years ago, are over 10 feet long and weigh 180 pounds, and are of fine grain and sound texture throughout. They furnish a large portion of the ivory supply for Russia and Northern Europe.

Vegetable ivory answers well for small articles like ear ornaments, bosom pins and sleeve buttons. The supply of this is abundant. It is the hardened secretion of a milky fluid in the fruit of a species of the palm, common in South America. It is more liable to chip and tarnish than animal ivory, but, in other respects, closely resembles it. The fruit of the Dom palm, in the East, furnishes also a vegetable ivory which is used extensively in making beads, rosaries, and other articles.

From elephants to rats is quite a jump. But to the mind of an ivory dealer, the mention of the one generally suggests the other; for the rat plays an important part in the ivory trade. In warehouses where the tusks are stowed away, this little rodent gnaws into them just enough to disclose the quality of the ivory, which otherwise might be concealed from the purchaser. How this happens is stated in an interesting article on "Rats," in Mr. Buckland's "Curiosities of Natural History," from which we extract as follows:—

There is a curious but little known fact, which well illustrates the ravages which the rats can inflict on a hard substance with their little sharp teeth. Many of the elephants' tusks imported into London for the use of the various workers in ivory are observed to have their surfaces grooved into small furrows of unequal depths, as though cut out by a very sharp-edged instrument. Surely no man would have taken the trouble to do this, for what would be the profit of his labor? The rats, however, have found out there is something worth working for, or else, clever fellows, they would not have used their chisel-like teeth with such effect. They have discovered which tusks contain the most gelatine or animal glue—a sweet and delicious morsel for their dainty palates; and, having gnawed away as much as suited their purpose, have left the rest for the ivory-cutter; he, for his part, is neither unable nor unwilling to profit by the fact marked out by the rats' teeth; for ivory which contains gelatine is particularly valuable for many purposes.

It is a curious fact, as narrated to me by Mr. Jacques, the ivory-turner of Hatton Garden, that the rats gnaw the African ivory, more especially that which is called green ivory, on account of its amber-tinted, transparent color. Indian ivory they will not, and do not touch; there is not enough gelatine in it to make it worth their while to be at the trouble of gnawing. Even of the African ivory they touch only the tip and lower extremity, and why? because it is the purest, and densest, and softest part of the tusk.

When this article on rats first appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany*, I stated that the ivory-turner chooses the rat-gnawn ivory to make his billiard-balls; and this statement was copied by the *Quarterly Review*, but I have since ascertained that I was mistaken in the fact. I consulted Mr. Jaques upon the subject, and he tells me that billiard-balls are made only of East Indian ivory, that which the rats never touch, and not of African ivory, which they always do touch. The African ivory contains more moisture and gelatine than the other kind; and this occasions the ivory to shrink in drying, and consequently the ball, when turned, to get out of the round; it is, however, very valuable to make other articles, *not* billiard-balls. Mr. Jaques tells me that the trade have always given the alligators the credit of gnawing the ivory, which is simply impossible, for when and where could they have the opportunity of getting at the tusks? And even if they had been gnawing, or rather champing at it—for an alligator is not a rodent, or gnawing animal—the marks on the ivory would have been very different to those made by the rats. Mr. Jaques confirms the fact, that where the gnawing has taken place, the ivory has been "very transparent and of the finest quality."

The rats are useful in an indirect way to the purchaser of ivory from another cause. Not only is the fact of the rat's judgment in choosing good ivory, by making a meal of it, acknowledged and acted upon by the turner who wishes to get a good bit of ivory, but the mark of his teeth will show to the eye what the substance of the ivory, otherwise concealed under the external crust of the tusk, is like—whether good, bad, or indifferent. Many a turner will give the merchant a higher sum for a tusk, if previous to the bargain he will saw off the tip, that he may see more of the quality of the ivory, whether the tusk is sound throughout. Now if the rat has been gnawing, the turner does not make this request, because in the grooves eaten by the rat he can see plainly what the substance under the external coat is.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

TO THE PUBLIC.
DETECTION OF COUNTERFEITERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, October 29, 1864.

Congress, by an act passed at its last session, placed a considerable sum of money at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be employed in the prosecution of measures for the detection and punishment of persons engaged in counterfeiting Treasury notes, fractional currency, and other securities of the United States. This fund is devoted to the payment of rewards to detectives and others through whose instrumentality offenders are brought to justice; and its administration, and the conduct of the measures referred to are placed, by order of the Secretary, under the immediate supervision of the undersigned, to whom all communications relating thereto, or to the offenses indicated, should be addressed. Liberal rewards have already been paid to several parties who have aided in the apprehension of counterfeiters.

It is hoped that the stimulus thus offered, added to the interest which all good citizens must feel in the suppression of crimes tending to impair the credit of the national securities, and thus embarrass all business operations, will induce the earnest co-operation of all capable of affording any aid in the efforts being made by the Department for the attainment of that desirable end. It is especially urged that all persons having a knowledge of facts important to be known by the Department, concerning such offenses, will communicate them fully and promptly to the undersigned.

Publishers of newspapers throughout the country will render essential service to the Government and the public by giving conspicuous publication to this card.

EDWARD JORDAN,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

11-16-w3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE INDEPENDENT PUBLIC BOARD OF BROKERS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Association has completed its organization, and will commence its regular sessions on the SECOND OF JANUARY, 1865.
The following are the officers selected:—
PRESIDENT,
T. S. SERRILL.
SECRETARY,
J. C. JOHNSON.
TREASURER,
WILLIAM WATSON.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THOMAS S. SERRILL,	JACOB GOLDSMITH,
ROBERT J. MERCER,	LAZARUS SHLOSS,
CLEMENT MARCH,	AMOS PHILLIPS,
T. J. WITHINGTON,	GEO. R. GRAHAM,
ADAM WARTHMAN,	R. S. CASSATT,
JAMES ALDERDICE,	H. H. ST. JOHN.

There will be two regular sessions of the Public Board, viz.:—At half-past 10 A. M., and at half-past 2 P. M., when a regular call of stocks will be made, including the list of oil shares, at which time the public is invited to be present. Each session will be for one hour only, unless the time is extended by a vote of the members present. Proper notice will be given of the location of the new Stock Exchange.

THOMAS S. SERRILL, President.
J. C. JOHNSON, Secretary. 12 12-3t

OFFICE OF HONEY-COMB PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 15 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Subscription Books will be closed on Thursday, December 15.
The Certificates of Stock will be issued on Monday, 19th inst., on surrender of the receipts.
WILLIAM MANN, President.
THOMAS TOLMAN, Secretary and Treasurer. 12 3 6t*

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A paper on "The Siege of Morris Island, South Carolina," will be read before the Society by Colonel W. W. H. DAVIS, of Doylestown, at the Hall, Athenæum Building, SIXTH Street, below Walnut, on Wednesday evening, the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock.]
The regular Stated Meeting will be held on Monday evening, the 12th instant, at 8 o'clock.
SAMUEL L. SMEDLEY,
12-10-6t Recording Secretary.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.
An election for Thirteen Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1865, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WM. McCONNELL,
12-13-wfm tj10 Cashier.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE TACK Petroleum Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO per cent out of the earnings of the Company for the month of November, payable on and after the 20th inst., at the office of the treasurer Mr. George H. Millington, 42 Exchange place.
Transfer books closed from the 10th to 20th inst.
New York, December 10 1864. 12-12-6t

PITTSBURG, 8TH DECEMBER, 1864.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the KOSS OIL COMPANY have this day declared their third monthly dividend, for November, of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable after the 15th inst. to the Philadelphia subscribers at the office of McCutcheon & Collins, No. 240 S. FRONT Street.
WM. McCUTCHEON, President.
ROBERT WRAY, Jr., Secretary. 12-10

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.—DIVIDEND No. 2.
The Directors have this day declared a MONTHLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. to Stockholders of record, payable on and after the 15th inst.
Books close on WEDNESDAY 7th inst.
G. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
No. 14 Farquhar Buildings.
PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1864. 12-5-10t

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, Commonwealth Building, No. 613 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, that the Bounty offered by the City of Philadelphia was withdrawn on FRIDAY, December 9, and that no bounty will be paid to men mustered in or enlisted after that date.
In future the Commissioners will meet on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, from 3:30 to 4:30 P. M.
JOHN BLAIR,
12-12-6t Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERVISORY Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.
The Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments having resolved to adjourn sine die on the 31st instant, all persons having claims against the said Committee are requested to present them for payment to E. M. CORSON, Agent, at the Rooms of the Committee, on or before the 25th instant.
CADWALADER BIDDLE, Secretary.
12-8-12t

OFFICE OF THE GIRARD ESTATE, No. 19 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1864.
PROPOSALS TO LEASE GIRARD COAL LANDS.
In compliance with a resolution of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, approved May 26, 1864, sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, December 16, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., to lease such part of the north dipping veins on the Israel Cope, James Howell and Edward Lymen tracts not heretofore leased, on the present form of leasing the Girard coal lands, excepting that the parties shall covenant as lessees to pay—of the market value of lump coal as the same shall exist at Port Carbon—for chestnut, at the same standard and value, so however that the sum paid shall not be less than twenty-five cents for each ton of coal mined not smaller than one inch and not less than ten cents for lean; and of other tracts on the same terms to such other persons as may be accepted in accordance with the provisions of a resolution to which this is a supplement, who shall present sufficient evidence that he is a competent and skilful miner and fully able to fulfil the covenants of the lease. Said proposals to be opened in the presence of the Committee on Girard Estate, and the lease to be awarded to the highest bidder.
The acceptance of the bidder and the mode of arriving at the price of coal at Port Carbon to be determined only by the execution of a lease in writing.
CHARLES S. SMITH,
12-9-fmw 4t Superintendent of the Girard Estate.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
The Shareholders of this company are notified that, under Resolution of the Board of Directors they are, entitled to subscribe to the stock of the Company the amount of TEN PER CENT. on their respective interest, as shown by their books of the 24 instant.
Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share, under the terms of the Resolution, shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share on the payment of fifty dollars.
This Stock will be issued at the par value of fifty dollars per share. Accrued interest at SIX PER CENT. will be charged from the 1st instant until payment is made.
The Books for subscription and payment will be open on MONDAY, the 7th instant, and will close on the 31st of December next, after which no further subscriptions will be received under the resolution.
11-18-12-31 THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, November 30, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this Office until noon of the 1st of January next, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of stock in the
Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Works.
Germantown do
Manayunk do
And Richmond do
To be used as investments for the sinking funds of said works.
WILLIAM FENNELL,
12-2-1m Cashier.

OFFICE OF VETERAN BOUNTY Fund Commission, No. 7 GOLDSMITH HALL, LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.—Re-enlisted Veterans, who did not receive any Ward Bounty, are entitled to a City Bounty of Twenty-five Dollars. The Commissioners appointed to examine claims for the above bounty of twenty-five dollars will meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street. Persons entitled to this Bounty are requested to apply at this Office.
COMMITTEE.
E. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman, JONATHAN BULLOCK,
PAUL J. FIELD, GEO. W. SIMONS.
EDWIN GREBLE. 11-25-10t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office, 73 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, November 30, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Thursday, December 15, and reopened on Tuesday, January 10, 1865.
A dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the Common and Preferred Stock, clear of National and State taxes, has been declared, payable in Common Stock, on the 31st of December next, on all stock standing on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th proximo.
Stockholders whose names are registered on the New York Books will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
12-1-11t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Embroidered. Shoulder Straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.
FARR,
Merchant Tailor,
12 2 2m No. 19 SOUTH Sixth Street, above Chesnut.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
Wholesale and Retail.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!!

For 24 Portraits, morocco			$1 00 to $9 00
" 40 "	"		2 00 to 4 00
" 30 "	"		2 50 to 7 00
" 60 "	"	ebony	2 50 to 10 00
" 100 "	"	"	5 00 to 15 00
" 120 "	"	quarto	6 00 to 13 00
" 200 "	"	"	12 00 to 37 50

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
In Every Variety of Style.
RICH TURKEY MOROCCO,
ANTIQUE,
IVORY AND PEARL MOUNTINGS,
ORNAMENTAL EDGES, &c. &c.,
Holding from Twelve to Two Hundred Photographs, the largest and best assortment in the city.
WILLIAM W. HARDING,
MANUFACTURER,
No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,
12-2 BELOW FOURTH, SOUTH SIDE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1812.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WILLIAM WILSON & SON,
S. W. Cor. FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have on hand a large and general assortment of
SILVER WARE
Of our own manufacture, of the finest quality and highest standard of silver.
ALSO,
PLATED WARE.
A large and general assortment of superior Plated Ware, &c.
OLD SILVER bought and taken in exchange. Highest prices given. 12-7 12t

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Has on hand a large and splendid assortment of
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Also, a beautiful assortment of
Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c.
Silver Ware in great variety, suitable for Bridal and Holiday Presents.
My assortment of Diamond Jewelry is complete, and at less price than can be found in this city.
Old Gold, Silver & Diamonds Bought for Cash.

DIAMONDS,
Persons having Diamonds or other precious stones to dispose of, will do well by calling on
LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELER,
No. 802 CHESNUT Street,
Who will give the highest cash prices.
12-6-1m
ALSO,
Old Gold and Silver Bought for Cash.

13 13 13
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER WARE.

Diamond Rings,	Fine Enameled Bracelets,
Diamond Pins,	Fine Gents' Chains,
Diamond Ear Rings,	Fine Ladies' Chains,
Amethyst and Diam. Rings,	Heavy Long Guards,
Fine Seal Rings,	Amethyst and Pearl Sets,
Fine Pearl Rings,	Coral Sets, 12-6-1m
Gents' Diam. Pearl Pins,	Ladies' Chatelaine Pins,

BRONZE AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.
Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.
Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. 11-12-3m
HARRISON JARDEN.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
HAS A CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
ESPECIALLY
FANCY SILVER WARE,
Suitable for 12 2d
HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL PRESENTS.

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Clock Establishment,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-Houses, Parlors, &c.
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
Clock Trimmings of every description. 1-12 1y

STULL'S
NEW PATENT STOVE
FOR COOKING AND HEATING
BY GAS,
Can be had cheaper than any other Gas Stove, at
11-30-1m No. 213 S. FIFTH STREET.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Pay the Expenses of the Reception of the 30th Regiment, N. Y.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and fourteen dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to pay the expenses of receiving the 30th regiment of Pennsylvania Vol. nteers, Colonel Peter Lyle, on their return to this city, and that warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Clerks of Council.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
WILLIAM F. SMALE,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
Fixing the Salaries of Certain Municipal Officers.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That from and after the 1st day of January A.D. 1865, the salary of the Mayor of the City shall be five thousand dollars per annum; that of the City Solicitor shall be thirty-six hundred dollars per annum, and that of the City Controller shall be three thousand six hundred dollars per annum. And that from and after the 1st day of January, A.D. 1865, the salaries for each of the City Commissioners shall be two thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly. And warrants therefor shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To make an Appropriation to Pay the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, Maturing during the Year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four hundred and ninety-two thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars and forty-seven cents ($492,830 47) be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the purpose of paying from time to time, as the same may be claimed, the funded debt of the city maturing during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Section 2. Warrants for the payment of said appropriation shall be drawn by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in favor of the City Treasurer, upon the presentation of the Certificates of Loan, as the same are paid by him; and he is hereby authorized to pay the said Certificates of loan on presentation.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To make an Appropriation to pay the Interest on the funded debt of the City of Philadelphia, falling due January 1, 1865.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of nine hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($925,000) be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the interest on the funded debt of the City of Philadelphia, falling due on the 1st day of January A.D. 1865.

Section 2. Warrants for the payment of said interest shall be drawn as follows: The City Treasurer shall present to the Mayor a list of the loan holders to be paid as aforesaid: the amount of the principal of the debt owned by them, respectively; the rate and amount of interest accrued; the amount of State tax to be deducted and retained, and the sum due for interest; and at the foot of each list the Mayor shall add the following warrant:—

Mayor's office, December —, 1864.

To the City Treasurer,

Pay to the persons and corporations above named, the amounts respectively due them as above set forth for interest on City debt due [illegible].

——, Mayor.

The said lists and warrants shall be presented to the City Controller to be countersigned by him.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To make an Appropriation to the City Commissioners to Pay Deficiencies for the Year 1864.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of eight thousand and eighty-seven dollars and seventy cents be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to the City Commissioners, to pay deficiencies in the following items of appropriation to that Department for the year 1864, to wit:—

Eighteenth street, from Thompson to Berks street, in the Twelfth Ward, at an expense not exceeding twelve hundred dollars.

Road street, from Moore street to Mifflin street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, at an expense not exceeding one hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-five cents;

Provided, That the Chief Commissioner shall advertise for proposals for said grading, at so much a cubic yard, twice a week for five weeks, in two newspapers, and the work allotted to the lowest bidder, from whom security shall be required, in accordance with existing ordinances.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
WILLIAM F. SMALE,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Make Certain Transfers in the Appropriation for Lighting the City.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to transfer from appropriation for Lighting the City for the year 1864, by ordinance approved January 4, 1864, as follows:—

From Item 2. (Lamps lighted during the year) to Item 1 (lamps lighted January 1, 1864); to provide for 17 Lamps during the whole year, seven hundred and sixty-five dollars.

From Item 3. (Erection of new lamps) to Item 5 (for repairs and renewals), one thousand dollars.

From Item 2 (Lamps lighted during the year) to Item 6 (excise tax on the gas used in the public lamps), thirty-five hundred dollars.

From Item 2. (Lamps lighted during the year) to Item 7 (for excise on gas supplied by the Northern Liberties Gas Company), five hundred dollars.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Grading of Eighteenth and other streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to grade the following streets, to wit:—

Eighteenth street, from Thompson to Berks street, in the Twelfth Ward, at an expense not exceeding twelve hundred dollars;

Road street, from Moore street to Mifflin street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, at an expense not exceeding one hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-five cents;

Provided, That the Chief Commissioner shall advertise for proposals for said grading, at so much a cubic yard, twice a week for five weeks, in two newspapers, and the work allotted to the lowest bidder, from whom security shall be required, in accordance with existing ordinances.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
WILLIAM F. SMALE,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Directing an Adjustment of the Lines of Wharton Street, between Broad and Twenty-fourth Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby authorized to adjust the line of Wharton street, between Broad and Twenty-fourth streets, so as to conform to the established surveys west of said Twenty-fourth street.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
It Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Transfer an Item of Appropriation of the Department of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the sum of two thousand (2000) dollars be and the same is hereby transferred from Item 3, for repairs to streets, to Item 6, for crossway gutter and crossing stone.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-sixth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
It Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Approving the Sureties of Thomas Dickson, City Commissioner elect.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That Thomas K. Finletter and Harrison H. Jenks are hereby approved as the sureties of Thomas Dickson, City Commissioner elect, and the Solicitor is hereby directed to draw a bond, with warrant of attorney, for parties to execute, and to cause a judgment to be entered thereon; and the Solicitor is hereby authorized to file a certificate or record that the lien of the judgment against Harrison H. Jenks shall only operate on and against the lot of ground on Girard street, in the Twenty-fifth Ward, whereon the factory is erected.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
WM. F. SMALE,
Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
It Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving of Carpenter Street, from Gray's Ferry Road, Westward, one hundred and twenty-eight feet.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property owning a majority of feet fronting on Carpenter street, from Gray's Ferry road, westward, about one hundred and twenty-eight feet, for the paving thereof; the conditions of said contract shall be that the contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the owners of property fronting on said street, and enter into an obligation to the city to keep said street in good order for two years after said paving is finished, the city to be at no cost for grading the same.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
It Mayor of Philadelphia.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL,
PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1864.

In pursuance of the annexed resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANC

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1864.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

An eminent physician of Dublin, Ireland, Doctor Robert Adams, in recent lecture in that city, referred to some of the Scientific Discoveries of Modern Times as having been anticipated by the Bible. As an example of the striking coincidences which he finds, we take a brief extract in regard to the circulation of the blood. This has been claimed as one of the great medical discoveries of modern times, having been discovered by Harvey in the year 1619. But the lecturer dates the knowledge of this fact as far back as the time of King Solomon, in proof which he quotes from the twelfth chapter of Ecclesiastics. His argument at least is curious, and we commend it to those who are interested in tracing such analogies:—

Before Harvey's time, as we hear often mentioned, air was supposed to occupy the great arteries, but in Solomon's description we have laid before us not a pneumatic, but a hydraulic apparatus, which consists of four parts—fountain, pitcher, wheel, and cistern—by which a continuous canal and circle are figuratively alluded to, and through which fluid blood, not air, evidently flows. Harvey's discovery added but little to Solomon's inspired dictation of it, if it were rightly interpreted. No doubt Harvey in addition exhibited valves and food gates which clearly pointed out the direction of the current of the circulation, and the truth of his observations he proved by experiments which established, beyond all doubt, notwithstanding much opposition, his theory, which the practising surgeon may see verified by his daily experience. While I am thus lost in wonder at the description of the circulation, as indicated by the words of Solomon, I would not wish by any means to depreciate the value of Harvey's great discovery, which has proved of such vast importance to medicine. When we compare with Solomon's words the true description of the circulation as it is now known, we find, I think, that what the inspired writer designates as the pitcher is clearly the aorta, which rises up out of the fountain or left side of the heart; the blood next courses through the arch of the aorta, and thence through all its numerous ramifications throughout the body, and returns again to the right side of the heart by the large veins, which the inspired writer designates by the term "wheel." Here some might infer that the term wheel had no reference to the hydraulic terms and figures used throughout Solomon's description of the blood; but in explanation of this matter let us bear in mind that in the East, before the laws of atmospheric pressure were known, or pumps used to elevate water from deep wells, large wheels, placed vertically and descending into the ground, were used for this purpose. Let us then, suppose the blood thus brought back by the large veins, or wheel, to the right side of the heart or cistern; it will then be in a condition to fill the fountain containing the purified blood at the left side of the heart, from which the aorta or pitcher arose, and which for description's sake we made the starting point of the circulation.

DEATH IN THE WALL.

The *People's Journal of Health* has an article with this fearful title, which is an attack on wall paper. The writer says:—

"A good clean paper is certainly more pleasant to the eye than a fissured and smutty wall, whose scales of lime are continually peeling off and soiling every garment which comes in contact with it. And if a proper selection of paper is made, and there be no other lining of similar stuff beneath, it is not only more pleasant to the sense, but is almost equal to the whitened wall. But here is the difficulty. As a general rule, one coat of paper is put on over another, as the last gets too much soiled to look well, until several layers cover the original surface, thus often producing an actual cause of disease.

"A few years since we occupied a house built some twenty years before, in the old English style, strong and solid, so that it seemed almost as good as, or better even, than new. We were gravely told that one room in it had seemed to be fatal to its occupants, hence for several years it had stood vacant. One of the first things which received attention was this ill-reputed apartment. It was a north room, so situated that a few slantiny rays of sunlight peered into a corner of it for a short time only a portion of the year, entirely avoiding it for months together. Well, here surely was one cause of its unhealthfulness, but not enough. After the cobwebs were duly brushed out we searched further. A good-sized fireplace and two large windows afforded entirely sufficient chance for ventilation, so we could not look there for the evil. The walls next received attention. They were covered with a heavy velvety green paper, but not only this, for upon peeling off a small section with a knife, another green layer was found beneath it, and beneath this another, and yet another. The mystery was solved. The cause of the evil was evident. Nothing would have induced us to sleep in that apartment. None could tell how much of the elements of disease that thickly papered wall had retained. None knew how much of death there was in the wall! It seemed as if it gave out a positively sickening odor now, and its entire removal speedily followed. Thereafter, though not so desirable as some others, it ceased to have any hidden dangers or terrors lurking to poison the fountain of life.

"It is a safe rule to choose patterns of wall paper without green colors, especially those heavy greens which so please the eye, for they contain an active poison, inimical to life, and it is always highly improper to place one layer of paper over another. Better submit to the dirt and annoyance of having the last and soiled paper entirely removed, than expose yourselves to the chances of disease and death, through its retention."

PRINTING WITHOUT INK.—An invention has just been patented in Paris, by means of which printing can be well done without the employment of ink. The process consists in the introduction, between the paper and the type, of a sheet of some fabric on which is deposited lampblack and glycerine.

MANUFACTURING MARBLE.—The Paris *Moniteur Scientifique* announces a new method of preparing marble artificially. It is stated to consist in simply heating lithographic limestone and chalk in a porcelain vessel closed to prevent the entrance of atmospheric air. Some specimens thus produced are said to resemble Carrara marble.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.—Several contradictory statements have been made in regard to the commencement of journalism. The able and learned Agnes Strickland, in her life of Queen Elizabeth, says that the first genuine newspaper was *The English Mercurie*, which was issued by the Government during the progress of the Spanish Armada, to prevent the circulation of false reports. This paper was printed by Christopher Barker, the Queen's printer, and the first number was dated July 23, 1588.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE EARTH BEING STOPPED IN ITS ORBIT.—In a curious article upon the "Causes of Hurricanes and Meteors," the *Scientific American* thus concludes:—"If the earth should be stopped in its orbit, it would begin to fall straight towards the sun. As it approaches more nearly to that great source of heat it would soon reach a point where the temperature is as high as two hundred and twelve degrees, and then all the waters of the ocean would be evaporated. As it drew still nearer the rocks would be melted, and afterwards they also be evaporated. Before it reached the sun this solid earth would be converted into a vast volume of red-hot gas, which, when it fell into the fiery atmosphere of the sun, would merely produce blasts of wind from the point where it struck outward in all directions.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CHARLES DUMMIG,
No. 812 CHESNUT STREET,
Begs leave to inform his ne mened customers that his present stock of
FANCY GOODS AND TOYS
Surpasses that of any former ime station. Having selected with care every article himself, he can truly say there is no similar establishment in the country that can compare with his. As to prices, getting his goods from the first manufacturers and artists in Europe, those dealers who buy from the importers here to sell again can certainly not compete with him. Of the following goods he keeps a large variety, and in each entirely new styles, as no other store in this city can offer:—
LADIES' WORK-BOXES.
JEWELRY, ODOR, AND GLOVE BOXES.
NECESSARIES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
WRITING DESKS—DRESSING CASES.
FANS, PARIS GILT AND BRONZE GOODS.
PARIAN WARE—BOHEMIAN GLASS.
VASES, OF FINEST ANTIQUE AND MODERN.
CUTLERY—FINEST ENGLISH WALKING CANES.
CRICKET AND ARCHERY IMPLEMENTS.
FANCY LEATHER GOODS.
LADIES' BAGS—OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS.
CABAS, POCKET-BOOKS, CIGAR CASES.
PURSES AND PORTMONNAIES.
GAMES OF ALL KINDS
CHESS, DOMINOES, LOTTOES.
CRIBBAGE, COUNTERS, CHESS, AND BACKGAMON BOARDS
BAGATELLE AND TIVOLI.
IN TOYS—This department is complete in every variety known, with many novel things never before imported. Dolls, the very large variety, of every kind known, kept in this store, surpasses in beauty and tasteful dressing anything known here and in Europe. This is no idle boast: Ladies should call and see them. 11-30-2m

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!
CONWAY & BROTHER,
No. 833 N. SECOND STREET, above BROWN,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.
We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [12-7-2w
ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,
AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.
$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION
To the discharged Soldier who has been wounded in battle.
$100 BOUNTY
To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.
$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.
$50 PENSION A YEAR
To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.
PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,
Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.
THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected.
Address or apply to
GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,
11-30-1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN,
S. E. Corner Walnut and Fourth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
It is a HOME COMPANY, and profits divided annually, thus aiding the assured to pay future premiums. Last dividend 50 per cent.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Alexander Whilldin, Hon. James Pollock, Albert C. Roberts, Samuel T. Bodine, George Nugent, William J. Howard, Samuel Work, J. Edgar Thomson, Hon. Joseph Allison, Henry K. Bennett, Philip B. Minnis, John Aikman, Isaac Hazlehurst,
ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
11-17tf JOHN S. WILSON, Secy and Treasurer.

OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.
We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with the Books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality. All styles of Binding.
STEEL-PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.
LITHOGRAPHED do do
TRANSFER BOOK.
ORDERS OF TRANSFER.
STOCK LEDGER.
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES.
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.
BROKERS' PETTY LEDGER.
ACCOUNT OF SALES.
DIVIDEND BOOK.
MOSS & CO.,
Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers
11-29-tf No. 417 CHESNUT Street.

COAL AT FIRST COST—COST PRICE TO Stockholders $7¼ per ton—Immediate Delivery—Coal of best Quality.—Shares, each entitling to one and a half tons, at first cost, every year for twenty years, and to cash dividends of profits from the surplus coal, may now be obtained at $10, payable, half on subscribing, and half on January 5 next, of the MUTUAL BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY, Office No. 121 S. THIRD Street (opposite the Girard Bank). Stock Capital, $500,000, in 62,500 shares. Reserved working capital, 12,500 shares. Subscription of 4 shares, $40; of 10 shares, $80; of 20 shares, $175; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $825; of 250 shares, $2000.
Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half tons of coal, at cost, for 20 years, and Cash Dividend, every six months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.
Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.
The Company possess large and well-built Coal Works at Donalson (near Tremont), with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other machinery and apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 96,000 tons, to be extended to 150,000 tons per year.
The Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable coal veins, extend within the lines of the Company for two miles in length.
A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of the Company, over which the coal is daily sent to market.
Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.:—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7 50 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distance of the Company's coal-yard in the northern, middle, and southern portions of the city.
The Company and all the mining works are clear of debt, and all operations are conducted on the cash principle.
For circulars and subscriptions apply at the Office, No. 120 S. THIRD Street, second floor, opposite Girard Bank.
Agent for Reading.—Mayor Hoyer.
Board of Directors.—William Ford, D. H. Wolfe, Robert P. King, H. Seltzenole.
WM. SCHMOELE, President.
A. B. JARDEN, Secretary. 11-23-1m

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or European Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,
9-30-fmw-6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT IS A great thing in these dark days. PULLINGER'S PATENT DIFFUSIVE REFLECTORS, for both day and gas-light. Gas Reflectors for windows with two burners give more light than six burners with the kind now in use.
Gas-fitters furnished at low rates. Daylight Reflectors, for lighting dark rooms, and basement offices, &c., without the use of gas. Office,
11-19-1m No. 431 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

COUNTING-HOUSE AND SCHOOL DESKS made to order, at
No. 232 CARTER Street,
13-12 GEORGE FLOWMAN.

FOR SALE.—TO PRINTERS.—IMPOSING stone, large size, in first-rate order. Apply at this office. 12-8

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker.
10-24-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
D. W. CLARK,
No. 602 CHESNUT STREET,
Has now on hand a very large stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, and
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Selected expressly for the coming HOLIDAY TRADE, which are being sold at extraordinarily low prices. We have a large stock of the following goods:—
Gold Watches,
Silver Watches,
Ladies' Watches,
Gents' Watches,
Boys' Watches,
American Watches,
English Watches,
Swiss Watches,
Gold Vest Chains,
Gold Chatelaine Chains,
Gold Neck Chains,
Gold Pencil Cases,
Gold Pens,
Gold Toothpicks,
Gold Thimbles,
Gold Armlets,
Gold Beacon Rings,
Gold Sleeve Buttons,
Gold Watch Keys,
Gold Pins, Gents',
Gold Pins, Ladies',
Gold Pins, Misses',
Gold Pins, Chatelaine,
Gold Ear Rings,
Gold Finger Rings,
Gold Scarf Pins,
Gold Bracelets,
Gold Lockets,
Gold Charms,
Gold Watch Hooks,
Silver Thimbles,
Silver Napkin Rings,
Silver Fruit Knives,
Silver Fob Chains,
Silver Vest Chains,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Plated on genuine Albata metal, and warranted;
Tea Sets,
Cake Baskets,
Fruit Baskets,
Card Receivers,
Butter Dishes,
Syrup Pitchers,
Sugar Dishes,
Breakfast Casters,
Dinner Casters,
Pickle Castors,
Spoon Holders,
Waiters,
Urns,
Salt Stands,
Goblets,
Cups,
Call Bells,
Napkin Rings,
Fish Knives,
Pie Knives,
Ice Cream Knives,
Cake Knives,
Crumb Knives,
Children's Knives,
Children's Forks,
Children's Spoons,
Oyster Ladles,
Soup Ladles,
Table and Dessert Spoons,
Tea, Sugar, and Salt Spoons,
Tea and Dinner Forks.
PLATED JEWELRY.
We have on hand a large lot of fine plated Jewelry, which we are closing out at cost prices to make room for other goods. Those wishing goods in our line would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing. All goods warranted as represented.
D. W. CLARK,
No. 602 CHESNUT Street.
N.B.—Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired by experienced workmen, and warranted. Engraving neatly executed. 11-23-wfsthdd12-31

1864. HOLIDAYS. 1865.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT STREET,
Invite attention to a choice stock of
WRAPPERS,
CARRIAGE BLANKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
SMOKING CAPS. 12-8-1m
With a superior assortment of other Goods suitable as
PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
NURSING MADE EASY.
BROWN'S
PATENT BABY-TENDER,
OR, MAGIC SPRING CRADLE,
The most useful and delightful Nursery Invention of the age.
From a Vertical and Noiseless Cradle it is instantly converted into a Spring Chair, Reclining Couch, Baby-Jumper, Baby-Horse, Baby-Walker, High Chair, Nursery Chair, Hobby Horse, and Ottoman.
It effectually obviates the evils of the rocking motion affords great relief to mothers, exercises and delights children, and saves the expense of a Nurse.
Also a large variety of
FANCY HOLIDAY GOODS,
AT THE
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE,
No. 928 CHESNUT STREET.
12-6-1m JOHN A. MURPHY.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Gold Spectacles, Gold Eye-Glasses, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Spy Glasses, Stereoscopes and Views, Magic Lanterns, Boxes of Drawing Instruments, Pocket Compasses, Fancy Thermometers, Globes, Air Pumps, Electric Machines, Galvanic Batteries, Spelling Boards with Movable Letters, &c. &c., for sale by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.
Illustrated Catalogues gratis. 11-30

AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT LOW PRICES.
Having determined to retire from business, and wishing to close out my entire stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware and Silver-Plated Ware, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Table Cutlery, &c., within sixty days, I am prepared to offer inducements to purchasers, and solicit an examination of these goods, most of which are good styles and of fine quality.
THOMAS C. GARRETT,
11-30-30t No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES RUMPF,
POCKET BOOK and SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,
No. 47 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.
Portfolios, Dressing Cases,
Cigar Cases, Pocket Books,
Cabas, Satchels,
Money Belts, Work Boxes,
Bankers' Cases.
Wholesale and retail. 12-7-1m

2000 SECOND-HAND COTTON SEAMless Bags, in store and for sale by
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
12-7-1m* No. 112 N. FRONT Street.

DRY GOODS.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN,
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6,
A NEW DEPARTMENT,
Running through the centre of his Store, 60 feet in length, to be known as
THE CHEAP DEPARTMENT,
Which will be devoted exclusively to the exhibition and sale of
DRESS FABRICS
REDUCED TO ONE-HALF THE PRICE
Sold at in the beginning of the season.
J. M. HAFLEIGH has made arrangements to furnish to his customers from
200,000 to 250,000 YARDS
of 12-3-wfm
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at a great sacrifice, and from Auction Sales, to be sold through this channel without reserve during
THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
HAVE REDUCED SOME FINE GOODS FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
To favor the laudable practice of making
VALUABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
Lyons Velvets, Frost Cloths,
Fine Shawls, Fine Silks,
Black Silks, Blue Silks,
Rep Poplins, Silk Poplins,
Merinos, De Laines,
Blankets, Piano Covers,
Good Chintzes, Christmas Scarfs,
Plaid Shawls, Christmas Hdkfs.
12-1-1m

JOHN H. STOKES,
No. 702 ARCH STREET.
REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS.
A Splendid Variety for
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
Consisting of Staff Goods.
French Merinoes and Poplins.
Lupin's Single and Double Width Black Delaines.
Lupin's Bright Wool Plaids.
Lupin's Fine Quality French Merinoes, 37½.
Heavy Ribbed Wool Poplins, $1 50.
Gay and Plain Style Cotton and Wool Delaines.
500 yards Calicoes, from 31½ to 50c.
Plaid Shawls—Gay and Desirable.
Plain Shawls—for Service.
Children's Shawls—Long and Square.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hem-Stitched Hdkfs.
Gents' Silk Hdkfs.
Balmoral Skirts—Large Assortment.
Splendid Counterpanes, from Auction.
Flannels—White and Colored.
Nessia Cash and Draper.
1100 yards American Crash, at 12½c.
If Ladies will examine this stock they will find good goods at the very lowest prices. No trouble to show them. Come and examine, at
12-9-1m JOHN H. STOKES', No. 702 ARCH Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES
Is Daily Receiving
NOVELTIES IN
LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIFS, &c.,
In every variety and at
REDUCED PRICES,
SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE.
1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.
THE GREAT BLANKET STORE.
BLANKETS AT RETAIL.
BLANKETS AT WHOLESALE.
BLANKETS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
BLANKETS FOR HOTELS.
BLANKETS FOR THE ARMY.
BLANKETS FOR THE NAVY.
BLANKETS OF ALL SIZES.
BLANKETS OF ALL QUALITIES.
BLANKETS THE CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
BLANKETS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.
AT THE
BLANKET STORE,
9-26-2m S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets.

CLOAKS, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF CLOAKS,
At IVENS & CO.'S,
No. 23 S. NINTH STREET.
In consequence of the fall in gold, IVENS & CO. have reduced their prices from 15 to 20 per cent., and have now on hand a large and well-selected stock of CLOAKS, suitable for the present and coming season, which they are determined to sell at prices which cannot fail to suit the purchaser. Ladies will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Remember
IVENS & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED CLOAK STORE,
No. 23 S. NINTH Street, corner of Jayne. [12-7-1

HENRY RASKE,
NEW FUR STORE,
No. 517 ARCH STREET.
The above respectfully informs his patrons, and the public in general, that he has now opened at the above store an assortment of
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,
Which, for variety and quality, cannot be surpassed by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasonable prices.
ALL FURS made to order, and repairing done in the best manner and latest styles.
HENRY RASKE,
Importer and Manufacturer
OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
11-28-1m No. 517 ARCH STREET

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
Importer and Manufacturer of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FANCY FURS.
My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing
EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.
Remember the name and number,
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
Above Seventh,
I HAVE NO PARTNER, OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-6m

1864. FALL 1864.
GLENN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUM & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,
11-7-tf OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

OPERA GLASSES.
LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
11-11 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET

FURNITURE.
CHEAPEST AND BEST.
Parlor Suits,
Bed-room and Chamber Suits,
Dining-Room Suits,
Kitchen Furniture,
Library and Office Furniture,
Household Furniture,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Either in Suits or Single Pieces, at the lowest possible prices.
GOULD & CO.'S,
Union Furniture Depots,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET, and
12-16wfmtl N. E. Cor SECOND and RACE STS.

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 12 HATTON PLACE, between Cherry and Race, Above Eighth street.
Store Fitting and Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to with despatch. 12-9-1m*

GEORGE FLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND Builder, No. 232 CARTER Street, and No. 141 DOCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 11-22

CENTRAL
EATING HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
10-17-3m PHILADELPHIA.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.
Estate of JANE ADELAIDE MULHOLLAN, a Minor.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and granting Annuities, Guardian of the Estate of Jane Adelaide Mulhollan, a minor, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Tuesday, December 27, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 717 Walnut street, in the City of Philadelphia.
12-12-mwf3t JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

200,000 CANS PEACHES, VERY SUperior, put up by C. P. Morton & Co., at the Round Top Peach Farm, Md., now arriving, and for sale by R. K. NEFF, No. 106 S. WHARVES. 12-10-1m*

THE ORIGINAL SKATE STORE.
SMITH & RICHARDSON,
Sign of the "Skate Boy,"
No. 611 MARKET STREET,
Have for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the largest and best Stock of
SKATES
in this city. Their stock comprises every possible variety and at the lowest prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Steel Skates, Stevens' Skates, Clark's Skates, Rogers' Skates, Philadelphia Skates, Bradford's Boston Skates, "Norwich Clipper" Skates, Parlor Skates.
SKATE PLATES, SKATE STRAPS.
In short, everything pertaining to Skates, and every variety of Skate made, can be procured at the Sign of the "Skate Boy," No. 611 MARKET Street, the Oldest Skate Store in the city.
SMITH & RICHARDSON.
N. B.—Skates Ground and Repaired. 12-13-6t

WILSON'S SKATE DEPOT,
No. 409 CHESNUT STREET.
Just received, a full stock of
Ladies' Skates, Philadelphia Club Skates,
Gents' Skates, Boston Rockers, very superior,
Boys' Skates, New York Club Skates,
And Parlor Skates, all sizes,
where all can be accommodated with a superior quality from a choice selection.
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
12-10-1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA
SKATE DEPOT.
LESLEY & CO.,
No. 607 MARKET STREET,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Osborne's Challenge Steel Skates,
Belcher's Improved Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
H. Clark's Patent Ladies' and Gents' Skates,
Plympton Patent Eccentric Floor Skates,
Shaler's Patent Floor Skates,
The American Patent Floor Skate.
A full assortment of all the above styles constantly on hand, as well as all the other varieties of
STEEL AND WOOD-TOP SKATES.
Lovett's Patent Self-Fastening Skates—fasten without straps. 12 3-4w
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LADIES',
GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S
PARLOR AND ICE SKATES.
J. B. SHANNON,
11-23wsmlm No. 1009 MARKET STREET.

NEW STYLE OF SKATES
FOR
LADIES, GENTS, AND CHILDREN,
NEWBOLD H. TROTTER,
11-23-1m No. 919 MARKET STREET.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'
Sewing Machines,
No. 715 CHESNUT St., Philada.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
4-6 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

J. HOLMES GROVER,
ENAMELED SLATE MANTEL
WAREROOMS,
TABLE TOPS, &c. &c.,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 11 8
FACTORY—TENTH AND SANSOM STS.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.
THE "GREAT FAMILY ECONOMIZER."
IT IS THE
BEST AND ONLY RELIABLE WRINGER
BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
IT IS THE MOST DURABLE MACHINE MADE.
It is the only Wringer with the
PATENT COG WHEEL REGULATOR
For turning both rolls together, which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft, as all Wringers without
COG WHEELS
Will do, no matter how strongly it may be asserted to the contrary.
It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog Wheels give it a power which renders it a most EXCELLENT WASHER, as testified to by thousands who have it in use. It saves time, labor, clothes, and money. It will pay for itself in the SAVING OF CLOTHING ALONE every six months.
EIGHT SIZES.—The usual Family Sizes are No. 1, No. 1½, and No. 2. These have
COG WHEELS,
And are warranted in every particular.
Nos. 2½ and 3 are not warranted or recommended, having so small rolls that Cogs cannot be used, although they are of the same size and price as those sold by other makers.
E. L. BURNHAM,
No. 27 S. SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia.
11-26-mwa1m Manufacturers' Agent for East Penna.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we regretfully request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all our editions.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1864.

SHERMAN.

General Sherman is a very fruitful theme for conjecture and speculation. These facts, however, may easily be argued from his anticipated capture of Savannah. He will thereby obtain a permanent base from which to operate through Georgia and South Carolina, and will succeed in his great plan of dividing the Southern Confederacy, as he will control the line of the Savannah river. His movement will render the retreat of General Hood impracticable. Hood must either co-operate with Lee by means of Eastern Tennessee or Southwest Virginia, or else drag on a precarious existence until his already waning forces are exhausted.

The Southerners will find it impossible to repair the railroads which Sherman has so disastrously destroyed. Even the attempt to repair them would be rendered extremely hazardous, through the operations of Sherman's cavalry. Meanwhile the towns which he has plundered, and whose supplies he has made his own, have weakened the enemy by just so much as they have strengthened our army. Not until the future proves otherwise, can we be brought to believe that the hitherto brilliant exploits of Sherman will be crowned with a poor success. The Southern journals themselves are the best witnesses of the vigor and brilliancy with which his progress has been conducted.

MR. DAVIS'S PEACE RESOLUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES' SENATE.

In the Senate, on the 12th instant, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, according to previous notice, introduced his propositions to form the basis of an arrangement to be submitted to a convention of all the States.

The first resolution proposes to form a State out of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont; another out of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and another out of Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia. As Mr. Davis belongs to the opposition, we take pleasure in referring him to his gospel, which in Article IV, Section 3, Paragraph 1, says:—"New States may be admitted by the Congress into the Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress." Not having heard that a junction has ever been contemplated between any two of the States enumerated, we may entertain a reasonable doubt as to the likelihood of its being agreeable to nine, and therefore we cannot consider the first proposition of Mr. Davis as a happy suggestion.

The second proposition is that the President shall be chosen from the free and slave States alternately, and that the Vice-President shall be chosen in the same manner, but that both officers shall not be chosen from the same section for the same term. This is somewhat of an improvement upon the old method, by which we received nearly all of our Presidents from the South.

We regret to say that Mr. Davis does not continue as satisfactory. The next proposition is that "all the States, in the month of January next before the expiration of the Presidential term, shall present candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, the free States for the one office, and the slave States for the other, as they may be respectively entitled to one and the other office," etc. This plan would be admirable, if we had already commenced upon this basis of settlement. If one section had already had its turn, we would know to a nicety which was entitled to the next President. As we have not commenced, we would like to ask Mr. Davis which section can possibly be entitled to either office. Perhaps as Mr Lincoln will have been the last incumbent of the Presidential chair, the South is entitled to the next turn.

The fourth proposition is not material. It provides for the dismissal of certain officers of the Government at the pleasure of the President. All of those enumerated may at present be dismissed by the President. The only change which this proposition makes, is that certain other civil officers must be nominated to the Senate for dismissal.

The fifth proposition is about the right of *habeas corpus*, trial by jury, freedom of worship and of the press, etc., all of which our Constitution at present guarantees. It is singular that Mr. Davis should think that, for the sake of reiteration, we need an amendment to the Constitution.

The sixth proposition is "that each State shall have exclusive right and power to establish within its own border in what subjects there shall be property, and all its local and domestic institutions, and to make all laws and regulations concerning them." This, of course, refers to slavery. As slavery is at its last gasp, this clause cannot be reckoned much in the way of a proviso.

The seventh proposition is "that private property shall not be taken for public property, and shall not be taken for public use, except to subserve some Constitutional operation of the Government," etc. All of which is in Amendment V of the present Constitution.

The eighth proposition is "that no military necessity shall originate or confer any power except within the actual lines, and to supply the ordinary military wants of each military force essential to the public service, immediate or impending." As the States are, by Mr. Davis's resolution, supposed to be peacefully deliberating upon the previous propositions, it appears to us peculiar that they should be called upon to entertain a proposition involving the idea of continued civil war.

The ninth and last proposition is "that no negro shall be a citizen of the United States." Really, we must appeal to Mr. Davis' respect for State Rights. Besides, his former propositions make this a little difficult to promise. He wishes to make three States out of nine, and thereby deprive the North of several Senators, while he at the same time proposes to secure slavery to the South, and with it, of course, the three-fifths apportionment for Representatives. We think that he is, unintentionally, a little hard upon the North. If we give up our Senators, we must either insist upon the right of suffrage for the blacks of the North, or else the South must relinquish the three-fifths rule, which would be more than equivalent, owing to the numerical superiority of the negro population of the South. We cannot give up about a dozen Senators for nothing.

Take them all in all, Mr. Davis's propositions are a little crude. As this is his first attempt at peace, perhaps he may do better. No man can be expected to do a thing well, unless he has given some attention to the subject. We promise Mr. Davis the benefit of our criticism upon his next performance. He might improve so much by the time that peace really comes, that had his suggestions arrived earlier, they would have deserved serious consideration.

THE SCIENCE OF TAXATION.

Previous to the present civil war taxation for the support of the General Government was so inconsiderable in amount, and so indirect in the mode of its assessment and collection, as to be quite unfelt by the people. Hardly anybody was conscious of paying a cent into the National Treasury in the form of a tax, although it was quite well understood by intelligent and reflecting persons that the Federal Government did, continually, derive a revenue from all orders and conditions of the people. That portion of the public income received in the shape of customs is really paid, not by the importer of the foreign goods on which the tariff is levied, but by the consumer. The importer, indeed, advances the duties in getting his imports passed through the Custom House; but the money so advanced is refunded by the first purchaser into whose hands the whole or any part of the goods comes, and he in turn is repaid the tax by the next purchaser, and so on until the whole merchandise on which the duties were originally paid by the importer gets into possession of the consumer, who pays in a lump the foreign cost of the goods, together with the customs tax and all other additions to the first price which accrue in the form of commissions, freight, and so forth. It is easy to perceive that this mode of taxing individuals is the least onerous of any, for the very reason that the tax is imposed and collected in such manner as to cover it up so effectually in the last price of the article taxed as to render him who finally and actually pays it totally unaware of the fact.

But when this method of levying and gathering imposts becomes inadequate to supply the necessities of the National Treasury, as is now the case in this country, resort must be had, to some extent, to direct taxation, which is imposed *per capita* and paid by each taxable inhabitant to the collector. This renders each citizen sensible at once of the exaction made on his private purse for the maintenance of the Government, and he feels it in proportion as the aggregate amount of contribution he is required to pay is increased in its total sum, multiplied as respects the variety of forms it assumes, and rendered apparent in the manner of its payment. Hence it is the obvious policy of the Government to derive its revenue from taxes in the most indirect way possible, and also to comprehend the whole in as few distinct divisions or items of tax as may be.

There can be no doubt of the ability of the people to bear that extent of taxation which the present and prospective exigencies of the Government may demand. But the important point to be gained is a system of taxation which shall be the most simple, economical, easy, and certain of execution, and at the same time least obnoxious to the people because of its being so arranged in its operation as to touch them at few points and in the slightest practicable degree. But such a system is not to be extemporized by any Government not familiar with taxation in any other than its lightest, simplest, and most indirect modes. And this is the difficulty with which Congress and the Treasury Department have had to contend since the beginning of the war, and are still contending.

Wisdom in this matter, however, will come with experience; so that at some period in the future the people will bear a much larger burden of taxation than they now endure, and bear it, too, much more cheerfully, because rendered much less palpable to their senses.

There is one principle which should always be observed in laying taxes, though it appears to have been partially overlooked by Congress hitherto. We mean that principle which secures at once promptness, certainty, cheapness, and indirectness in the collection of taxes. In order to accomplish these important ends, where the tax is not direct and specific, as in the case of a charge upon the income or property of the citizens, but imposed on articles of consumption, whether necessaries or luxuries, the tax should be laid, wherever possible, and as nearly as possible, on the raw material, rather than on the various and manifold forms which the material assumes through the processes of art and industry. For example, instead of taxing specifically snuffs, chewing tobacco, and cigars, a tax should be laid upon leaf tobacco in the hands of the producer, and it ought to be large enough to cover the whole revenue designed to be derived from this particular staple. This would greatly economize and facilitate the collection of the revenue by substituting one comprehensive impost, laviable and payable at once, for several distinct taxes to be paid by and gathered from many different persons. The aggregate duty levied and collected from the producer in the first instance would follow the product taxed through all its subsequent phases of fabrication and sale, and be borne, at last, by the multitude of consumers, among whom it would be distributed in proportion to the amount respectively consumed by each.

At a recent Convention of the Tobacconists from all parts of the free States, held at the Cooper Institute, New York, the above-named principle of taxation was advocated. Mr. Gallagher, addressing the Convention, said:—

"The object of the Convention was not to reduce the support to our glorious Government, which every good citizen was interested in maintaining, but to increase it. The way to do this was to tax tobacco in the leaf only; and if this plan was adopted, the Government would receive at least double the amount of revenue it now does from the present system, besides greatly reducing the expenses of collecting the same. Great cheating was done by those called "cellar" and "garret" manufacturers. Two men making cigars in a cellar could swindle the Government out of $80 per week."

Mr. Burke read a statistical pamphlet, in which it was shown that we raised last year 429,390,771 pounds of tobacco. To tax this amount only five cents per pound would yield a larger revenue than the Government had collected in two years. At twenty-five cents per pound it would produce the enormous sum of $107,392,692; and as the present Rebellion must soon draw to an end, in a few years the country would produce as much tobacco as it did in 1860. The Convention recommended that the Government lay the duty on the leaf tobacco, and adjourned with cheers for the Union and the flag of our country.

The same principle is capable of general application to all kinds of produce, in their unmanufactured form, and if adopted in practice as far as it can be conveniently done, would simplify the process of obtaining revenue by taxation in a wonderful degree.

The British system of excise was once grievously oppressive, because it dealt directly and specifically with too many and minute subjects. Rev. Sidney Smith ridiculed it once in one of his most humorous yet sarcastic paragraphs. The plan has since been reformed and now, with fewer taxes levied in gross on a comparatively limited number of items in the excise list, an equal or larger revenue is realized than under the old system.

This whole subject, however, is not to be reduced to a perfect scheme in practice without much consideration and experiment, and our statesmen are likely to have their ingenuity exercised upon it very thoroughly within the next few years. In the meantime Congress might profitably study the modes of taxation now in operation in other enlightened countries, and gain from that source all the light that comes only from protracted experience.

OLD SLAVES.

Within the ten years prior to 1860 occured the deaths of two slaves in Alabama at the age of one hundred and thirty years each, and of one in Georgia of the age of one hundred and thirty-seven years. They beheld the first years of slavery in this country. They were witnesses to its early progress. They saw it in all the vigor and prime of its prosperity. They experienced many of its sufferings and miseries and all the ameliorations which are said to be attached to it. They were acquainted with it in all its manifestations. And they, too, saw it in its decay. If reason and the spirit of prophesy, could have animated their worn-out minds it is worth while reflecting with what emotions they would regard the possibilities and the certainties which shall mark the fortunes of slavery. It is a question which has been submitted to the test of years, and which embraces in its bosom causes that stretch far into the past, are results that greatly affect the future. These old slaves who are gradually dying off, and monuments of wrong and oppression. They are the contrastive pictures which we place opposite to the revolutionary heroes who cherish the scars they won in their battlings for freedom. If these old slaves are not intelligent enough to anticipate the dawning glories of universal liberty, they have at least acquired that sad sensitiveness in regard to the results of slavery which supersedes the calmer deductions of reason.

One of these old slaves we once met, and the remembrance of him is suggestive of the very great change which has since resulted in slavery and its prospects. As late as 1856, "Uncle Giles," as he was called, was one hundred and five years of age. He was the property of Julian C. Ruffin, son of Edmund Ruffin, the man who fired the first gun on Fort Sumter. That slave, if he be living yet, must be one hundred and thirteen years of age, and lived eight years ago in Prince George county, Virginia. How suggestive to thinking men are the experiences which we know must be possessed by slaves of such an age as this! The eyes which opened upon slavery flourishing, close now upon its decadence and death.

THE RICHMOND PHYSICIANS AND THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL.

The physicians of Richmond have been convicted of a fondness for gold. Not content with bleeding their patients, they have got to work at bleeding the Confederate purse. They are willing to make sacrifices. They are willing to be paid in gold. They are agreeable on that condition to receiving for their professional services one-half of the rates prior to the war. They make this sacrifice because they are exempt from military service, for the accommodation of the public. The Richmond *Whig* thus feelingly alludes to the fact:—

"The physicians of this city have held a meeting, and decided to charge for their professional services one-half of the rates prior to the war, *payable in gold*, or its equivalent in Confederate money at the time of payment. This 'sacrifice' is made in consequence of the fact that 'they are exempt from military service for the accommodation of the public.' It is not very certain, however, that the physicians have made any 'sacrifice' in the change of their terms. Learned financiers have asserted and undertaken to demonstrate that the intrinsic value of gold in the Confederate States has doubled since the commencement of the war, or, in other words, that a gold dollar will buy as much now as it required two gold dollars to pay for before the war. At all events, we venture to assert that nine-tenths of the patients of our physicians would not only be delighted with one-half of their former income paid in gold, but would be content to receive one fifth in that precious metal.

"If gold is to be recognized as the only standard of value by which to measure the depreciation of Confederate Treasury notes, the practice should be general. If the doctors are to be paid in gold or its equivalent, let this be the prevailing mode of adjusting accounts among all professions and trades. The physicians have set the example, and it will probably have its influence ere long."

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—The Nashville correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* estimates the Rebel loss at the battle of Franklin at 6000, and the Federal loss at 2000.

—The Manchester, N. H., Low Price Association is now delivering its wood at a price which renders its cost to the consumer, including the cost of surveying and hauling, $7 60 per ton.

—Among General Butler's good things at Norfolk, outside of his military operations, is the establishment of a savings bank for freedmen, which has received $24,000 already.

—Dr. Gwin, ex-Senator of California, has been made Governor-General of the State of Sonora by the Emperor Maximilian, through the influence of Napoleon. Gwin is a Rebel, and mischief may be meant by his Mexican appointment.

—Mr. C. A. Ely, of Georgia, Ohio, in his will gave a block of buildings to found a library, and $5000 in addition for books, and the income of $10,000 every alternate year for books or works of art for the library.

—Professor Goldwin Smith, of England, is the guest of George Bancroft, of New York, the historian. Professor Smith read a paper before the New York Historical Society, Tuesday evening, on the History of the University of Oxford. He will sail for home to-morrow.

—John Leech, the artist, left a father, a widow, and two young children (a son and daughter). The son is said to inherit his father's genius. The family is in possession of all the drawings ever made by the distinguished artist, and they will prove in themselves a snug little fortune.

—By the message of Governor Smith, of Rebe Virginia, it appears that the expenses of the Old Dominion, which, since the commencement of the Rebellion, has been shorn of one-third of its wealth, resources, and population, during the fiscal year ending October, exceeded the receipts by nearly eleven million five hundred thousand dollars. The debt of the State on the 1st of October, 1863, was thirty-five million, to which the deficiency in 1864 must be added, making the present indebtedness over forty-six million of dollars.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES.

Few have yet begun to realize the extent of the twelve States and Territories on our Western borders, whose vast stores of mineral wealth are yet to attract teeming multitudes to them. California has 158,687 square miles, containing 101,559,680 acres; Dakota, 148,932 square miles and 95,316,480 acres; Nevada, 81,539 square miles and 52,184,960 acres; Colorado, 104,500 square miles and 66,880,000 acres; New Mexico, 121,201 square miles and 78,568,640 acres; Arizona, 126,141 square miles and 80,730,240 acres; Utah, 106,382 square miles and 68,084,480 acres; Oregon, 94,248 square miles and 60,958,720 acres; Idaho, 326,375 square miles and 208,878,720 acres; Nebraska, 75,955 square miles and 14,796,160 acres; Washington, 69,994 square miles and 48,636,800 acres; Kansas, 81,318 square miles and 52,043,520 acres; making a total of 1,496,310 square miles and 957,738,400 acres, of which only 61,738,646 have been disposed of. Idaho alone will make five States as large as Pennsylvania or New York.

Nevada the Banner State.

We think our new State is entitled to the banner for the largest majority in proportion to its total vote. The whole vote of the State, including the soldiers' vote, will be about 11,000, and the Union majority 3500. This gives the Copperheads 3750, and the Union party 7250, or two to one, within a fraction. There may be a State in the Union that has done better, but we do not believe it. In another respect we think it entitled to the banner. Every officer, State and Legislative, is a sound Union man. The Legislature is unanimous. This is no good place for snakes, and we hear of several that are about to crawl down to Mexico to join old Duke de Lime Point Gwin. Joy go with them!—*Virginia (Nevada) Union.*

[The Union men of Nevada have done nobly, and are entitled to the highest credit. Yet, they will undoubtedly have to yield the banner to Vermont—"the Star that never sets." The vote of Vermont is 42,419 Union to 13,322 Copperhead, or more than three to one. There is no discredit however, in being beaten by Vermont.]

An "Arkansaw" Joke.

The Houston *Telegraph* publishes a letter from Camden, Arkansas, from which we extract the following:—

An old parson who resides here related to me yesterday an incident which occurred in this town. The parson was attending a dying soldier. During his last hours he became delirious, and after muttering incoherently for some time, at last became quiet. Just before he died, some one fired a gun in the woods near by. The dying soldier heard it, and slowly opening his eyes, closed them again; and as he did so, muttered, "There goes another hog!" and died.

Laying Telegraph Cables.—A new plan for laying telegraph cables has been suggested. It is proposed to wind the cable on huge floating reels, to be towed by the steamer, so that the line will unroll as the steamer advances. The advantages to be derived from this plan are that the cable can be coiled at once at the manufactory on the reels; that the liability to break is much less; and that, in case of stormy weather, the steamer will not be obliged to proceed, but may simply detach itself from the cable, and watch the position of the reels, resuming its connection therewith upon the subsidence of the storm.

MARRIED.

McLEAN—RICHARDSON.—On the 10th instant, by the Rev. J. D. Newton, HUGH McLEAN to MARY F., daughter of the late Thos. F. Richardson, all of this city.

DIED.

BOND.—On Sunday, 11th inst., JANE STEVENSON BOND, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 229 S. Thirteenth street, on Thursday morning, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

DUBOIS.—On the 12th, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARIALA B., wife of Mr. Cornelius Dubois, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 264 S. Second street, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock. Funeral services at St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Third street, below George; interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

NEWBOLD.—On Friday, the 9th instant, REBECCA T., wife of John L. Newbold.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 207 Spring Garden street, on Thursday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Laurel Hill.

PALMER.—On Monday, the 12th instant, at her residence, Granite Hill, Baltimore county, Md., Mrs. MARY PALMER, widow of the late Benjamin Palmer, in the 80th year of her age. (Richmond, Va., papers please copy.)

REA.—At the residence of his brother-in-law, Joseph Wray, Esq., Beaver, Bower county, on Friday, the inst., of pneumonia, SAMUEL J. REA, in the 39th year of his age.

STOKES.—On Monday, the 12th instant, Mrs. SARAH A., widow of Herbert S. Stokes, and daughter of the late Stephen H. Simmons, aged 43 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Moorestown, New Jersey, on Thursday morning, 15th instant, at 10 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.
REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.
REAL ESTATE.
$5,000,000 WORTH FOR SALE.
$5,000,000 WORTH FOR SALE.
$5,000,000 WORTH FOR SALE.

Every person desirous of purchasing or selling city property should call on me at once. A new monthly Catalogue is now being compiled, that all persons should avail themselves of the great advantages it may offer to dispose of property.

ARCH STREET.—ELEGANT DWELLING, north side, west of Fifteenth. Lot 22 by 120. Only $10,000.

ARCH STREET.—Two large first-class Dwellings, west of Tenth street. Lots 24 and 25 feet front by 150 and 180 feet deep. Stable, &c. Prices $28,000 and $25,000.

ARCH STREET.—VERY LARGE Dwelling, east of Sixth. Lot 25 feet front by 275 feet deep to Cherry street. Large garden, stable, etc. Price only $30,000. Immediate possession.

ARCH STREET.—Store and Dwelling, very large, altered magnificently, and located in the most business portion of the street. Lot 25 by 180 to a street. Stable, coach-house, etc. Price $25,000.

ARCH STREET.—STORE AND DWELLING, No. 113, east of Second street. Lot 17 by 101 feet deep. Would be an excellent location for the wholesale liquor trade. Price only $9000. Now empty.

Elegant side-yard Dwelling on Franklin street, above Poplar. Lot 23 by 110. Price only $11,000

LARGE SIDE-YARD DWELLING ON Seventh street, above Spring Garden. Lot 44 by 95. Price only $12,500. Every modern convenience.

ARCH STREET.—Neat four-story Dwelling, west of Twenty-first street. Lot 18 by 125. Price only $5500.

SPLENDID DOUBLE MANSION ON Chesnut street. Large side yard and deep lot. Price $40,000. Immediate possession.

Neat Dwelling, No. 256 S. Tenth street. Has three-story double back buildings. Price $6000.

PINE STREET.—Two very neat four-story Dwellings, west of Seventeenth and west of Eighteenth street. Lots 22 by 100. Price $12,500 each.

PINE STREET.—NEAT DWELLING, No. 1612. Lot 18 by 100, to Helmuth street, with a dwelling on that front. Only $1400 clear, for both.

Magnificent four-story brown stone Dwelling, on Spruce, west of Nineteenth. Price $21,000

Neat marble front Dwelling, Vine, west of Seventeenth. Lot 22 by 125 to a street. Price only $10,500.

THREE NEAT SIDE-YARD DWELLings on Fifteenth street, above Oxford. Lots 24 by 100 feet. Price $7500. One now empty.

Neat new Dwellings, east side of Twelfth, above Thompson. Lots 18 by 65. Prices from $5700 to $6000.

NEAT FOUR STORY DWELLING ON Broad street, south of Oxford, Piston stone up the first story. Lot 20 by 200 feet to a street. Only $10,500.

Neat Dwelling, Seventh street, above Noble. Lot 18 by 85 feet. Price only $6000.

NEAT DWELLING, MARSHALL, ABOVE Buttonwood street, in splendid order. Price only $6500. First-class neighborhood.

Neat Dwelling, No. 715 Brown street, twelve rooms. Lot 18 by 85 feet. Only $6000. Besides near 2000 others. Every person desirous of purchasing should call on me first. Catalogues gratis, and sent to any address,

GEORGE C. MILLER,
Practical Real Estate Operator (for the last twenty years),
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE—OIL MILLIONAIRES TAKE notice.—Sacrifice unprecedented. The large four and five-story building at the northwest corner of Third street and Harmony court (north of Walnut). Lot 22 feet front by 120 feet deep on Harmony court. Price $26,000, cost $40,000, will rent for $3000 per annum. Only $6000 cash required.

ALSO A MAGNIFICENT LARGE Mansion on the very best portion of Walnut street. Large front and very deep lot. Splendid Stable, Coach-house, Garden, &c. Price $55,000 and no abatement.

GEORGE C. MILLER, Real Estate Broker,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST
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ENGINEER,
10-16 No. 1621 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 66 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON

MILITARY NOTICES.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.
C. G. McCAWLEY,
8-5 Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
Are invited to the extensive
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM STREET ABOVE SIXTH.

PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD-MAKER. 1-6

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Adjustable Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my26-ly

WANTS.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO RENT, A New Factory Building, just completed, with twenty horse power, to a practical spinner, with three or four sets of first-class woolen machinery, adapted to spin from 18 to 40 cut yarn. The building is two-story, double floors, high ceilings, finished in the best manner, and lighted from four sides. It is built expressly for the purpose the power is uniform. This is a good opportunity for parties renting power and spinning for the market, as I expect to use all the yarn on the premises that 4 sets can turn off. Apply to
JOHN CLENDENNING,
12-14-6t* Frankford, Philadelphia.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, CANVASSERS FOR A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, to whom LIBERAL COMMISSIONS will be paid. Address "E. W." at the Office of this paper, giving name and address. 12-14-3t*

FREIGHT CONDUCTORS AND BRAKEmen Wanted.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company want a number of experienced railroad men to run Local Freight Trains, on its five several divisions between Baltimore and Wheeling and Parkersburg. The best wages will be paid and regular employment given to such men as will report to either of the following agents, who are authorized to take them on duty:—
A. J. FAIRBANK, Agent First Division, Mount Clare Station, Baltimore City, Md.
D. LARBY, Agent Second Division, Martinsburg, one hundred miles from Baltimore.
J. F. WALL, Agent Third Division, Piedmont.
W. CARR, Agent at Grafton for the Parkersburg road, and
J. B. FORD, Agent at Wheeling for the Fourth Division.
W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation.
Baltimore, Md., December 8, 1864. 12-13-1m

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING MACHInery, at J. CLENDENNING'S, Frankford Damask Factory:—
Four Power Looms, 70 inches wide, single box, made by Jenks; eight looms, 63 inches wide, do.
THE ABOVE LOOMS ARE ADAPTED FOR MAKING DOUBLE WIDTH FLANNELS.
Six double box looms, 40 inches wide, thread 4, 4 shuttles.
One of Danforth's doublers and twisting machines, and one of Jenks & Rose's spooling frames. 12-14-6t*

RARE CHANCE.—COUNTRY WOOLLEN MILL also Saw, Lath and Picket Mill, with firm water power, well located for business. For sale low and on easy terms, or exchanged for city property. For particulars, address Box 1501, Post Office. 12-12-6trp

BOARDING.—SECOND-STORY FRONT room, at No. 256 S. NINTH street. 12-13-6*

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GODEY FOR JANUARY!!!
HARPER FOR JANUARY!!!
12-14-3t PITCHER'S, No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

30 CTS.! 30 CTS.! 30 CTS.!
HARPER FOR JANUARY.
PITCHER'S,
12-14-3t No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

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We publish this day—
EASTERN TALES. Illustrated
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12-13-3t No. 1308 CHESNUT Street.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!—
IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO
PERSONS IN WANT OF STOVES.
JOHN McKNIGHT,
No. 1431 MARKET Street,
Is selling off his large stock of superior
GAS BURNING STOVES
At greatly reduced prices for two weeks, after which time the remaining stock will be sold at public auction. 12-3-6t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE FAIRMOUNT AND Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, No. 2561 CALLOWHILL Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1864.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, that a Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2561 CALLOWHILL Street, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the agreement made on this day between the directors and Managers of the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, and the Directors and Managers of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, for the merging and consolidation of the corporate rights, powers, privileges, franchises and property of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, into and with the Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, and to vote for the adoption or rejection of the same.
12-14-wfm-6t C. B. DUNGAN, President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above Company, that a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of C. B. Dungan, Esq., No. 436 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the agreement made on this day, between the Directors and Managers of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company, and the Directors and Managers of the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, for merging and consolidation of the corporate rights, powers, privileges, franchises, and property of the Fairmount and Arch Street City Passenger Railway Company into and with the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company, and to vote for the adoption or rejection of the same.
G. B. DUNGAN, President.
PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1864. 13-wfm6t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, NO. 1216 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.
At the Stated Meeting of the Union League, held December 12, 1864, the following Officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:
PRESIDENT,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL.
VICE-PRESIDENTS,
Wm. H. Ashhurst, Adolph E. Borie,
Horace Binney, Jr., Morton McMichael.
DIRECTORS,
J. I. Clarke Hare, Benj. Smith, Jr.,
Lindley Smith, Nich. Browne,
Jas. L. Claghorn, Jas. D. Orne,
Chas. Gibbons, H. C. Lea,
Geo. H. Boker, Wm. Sellers,
Jos. B. Townsend, Ebenezer Wallace, M. D.,
Geo. Whitney, Cadwalader Biddle,
J. B. Kenney,
GEORGE H. BOKER,
12-14-6t Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting, and an Election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary, will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M.
WILLIAM H. WEIDE,
12-13-tl-7 Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Department of Arts.—The examination of the College Classes, at the close of the First Term, will be held in the following order:—
Monday, 19th.—From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Professor Kendall (Analytical Geometry), written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by Professor Fraser (Astronomy), oral.
Tuesday, 13th.—From 9 to 11, Seniors, by Professor Kendall (Integral Calculus), and Sophomores, by Professor Coppee (Clark's Examples of the English Language), written. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Professor Fraser (Mechanics), oral.
Wednesday, 14th.—From 9 to 11, Seniors, by Professor Jackson (Horace's Epistles), and Sophomores, by Professor Fraser (Hydrics), written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by Provost (Intellectual Philosophy), oral.
Thursday, 15th.—From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Professor Allen (Antigone of Sophocles), and Freshmen, by Professor Kendall (Algebra), written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by the Provost (Moral Philosophy), oral.
Friday, 16th.—From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Kendall (Geometry), written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by Professor Coppee (Mahan's Field Fortifications), oral.
Monday, 19th.—From 9 to 11, Freshmen, by Professor Allen (Xenophon's Hellenica), oral. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Professor Jackson (Cæsar de Amicitia), oral.
Tuesday, 20th.—From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Allen (Thucydides, Sicilian Expedition), oral. From 11 to 1, Freshmen, by Professor Coppee (Weber's Universal History), oral.
Wednesday, 21st.—From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Jackson (Tacitus's History), oral.
Thursday, 22d.—From 9 to 11, Freshmen, by Professor Jackson (Livy), oral.
GEORGE ALLEN,
12-13-3t Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 511 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 12-9-6t

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS—SHERMAN INVESTING SAVANNAH.

From the Herald.

We publish this morning the official telegram of Secretary Stanton, announcing that General Sherman is thundering at the gates of Savannah. This important bulletin is the first we have had from the War Department since General Sherman began his march, and, in manner and matter, it is a model document. It will be seen that the information is derived from Richmond direct, and leaves no doubt that General Sherman, with the co-operation of General Foster, has isolated Savannah and the Rebel army defending it from the rest of the so-called Confederacy.

General Sherman moved through Central Georgia in two columns, in a slow, leisurely manner, making feints upon two important cities out of his direct route, and thus betraying the Rebels into several false movements. They reinforced Macon and Augusta at the expense of the vital point at which Sherman was aiming. Reaching Milton on December 9, the two wings of the army were concentrated, and at this point entered the narrow peninsula between the Ogechee and Savannah rivers.

Down this peninsula, some sixty miles in length, the army has been moving as rapidly as possible, the movement being doubtless delayed by the numerous streams and swamps over and through which General Sherman had to fight his way. On the 10th instant he had reached Bloomingdale, fifteen miles north of Savannah, and on the 12th instant is reported by the Rebel papers to have been in line of battle only five miles from the city. Having reached this point, it is apparent by a glance at the map that General Sherman is in communicating distance with the fleet at Ossabaw Sound, and doubtless, by means of signals, with Fort Pulaski.

His position cuts off Savannah from all communication with the rest of Georgia by the Gulf and Central Railroads, while the success of General Foster, at Pocotaligo, in severing communication with Charleston, renders the isolation of the besieged city complete. This, it will be seen, is acknowledged by the Richmond papers, and it is apparent, from their language, that the success of Generals Sherman and Foster has, in this respect, been complete.

We may therefore safely conclude that the investment which has already been effected secures the fall of Savannah. General Sherman left Atlanta on November 15. We may yet have the pleasure of positively announcing a glorious result to his grand campaign on December 15.

THE ST. ALBANS CASE.

From the Tribune.

Mr. Justice Coursal, of Montreal, has discharged absolutely the St. Albans raiders. He has denied jurisdiction in the case in which he had assumed it, and has therefore released these scoundrels from six other different indictments for arson, for robbery, and murder. Assuming that all the other cases were equally before him for adjudication, he declined to hear the protest of counsel for the United States. In a word, Mr. Justice Coursal has announced that so far as the Judiciary in Canada is concerned, the resident Rebels in that province have full license to despend upon the territory of the United States, to rob, burn, and murder, at their own discretion.

It is not worth while to waste much indignation on this Mr. Coursal, but we remark that the case before him was put off some weeks ago, on a petition of prisoners' counsel, to get evidence from Richmond as to their Confederate commissions. Upon the calling on of the case at the adjourned day, no word is whispered of the expected evidence, but want of jurisdiction of the cases is assumed, and the judge and the counsel for the Rebels vie with each other in indecent haste to consummate the scheme of rescue on which they had agreed.

We know nothing of what action the Canadian authorities may now be disposed to take, but the Administration at Washington may now, perhaps, inquire of Great Britain whether she justifies this refusal of one of her judges to try a case of arson and robbery committed by men within her jurisdiction, because the acts were perpetrated within our borders; and whether, if the refusal is to rest on the ground that these were the acts of belligerents, she means to permit war to be waged upon the United States from her territory and by men amenable to her laws?

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

From the Times.

The action of the House on the Bankruptcy bill deserves emphatic commendation. The measure was brought over from last session for action on Monday. The members, or at least a most respectable majority, had discernment to see that the country would no longer be trifled with on a question of such vital moment, and, with no needless discussion, the bill of last session, which had been thoroughly sifted by a select committee, was passed by the respectable vote of 70 to 66.

The yeas and nays were recorded in our last issue, and may be scanned with profit. The action of the Senate hereupon will be watched with no common interest. That body is naturally, to a degree, removed beyond merely popular influences; but we venture to hope that a measure, which has been so thoroughly weighed, not only as to its principle, but as to its minutest details, as the bill which has passed the House, will not meet at least with an unreasoning opposition in the higher legislative body.

The Senate will do well to consider that its revisory powers on a question of such immediate practical account to a vast number of loyal and honest citizens should be limited by the simple consideration of whether positive injustice is done by the measure to any opposing class in the community. We venture to think that on this point New York may speak with some degree of authority. And we have yet to hear that any large body of those who come under the class of creditors here, seek to throw obstacles in the way of such a measure of relief as the House bill provides for.

MAJOR-GENERAL CANBY.

This distinguished officer is rapidly recovering from his unfortunate wound. He is now able to leave his room, with the assistance of a crutch. His mind has been constantly employed in the direction of his Department; and with the aid of his most capable Staff, at the head of which is that able officer, Colonel Christensen, it has gone on well and smoothly. Major-General Hurlbut, Commanding Department of the Gulf, has also been with General Canby every day, giving increased assurance that the conduct of the military affairs in this quarter has not suffered during the illness of the General. In a few weeks, at furthest, we are glad to be able to announce, our honored Commander of the Military Division of West Mississippi will be at his headquarters, as formerly.

The arrival here of Mrs. Canby about the time the General received his dangerous wound, was a most fortunate occurrence. Her assiduous and unremitting care, aided by the best medical attention, has contributed immeasurably to the fortunate recovery of her husband—a recovery which will be hailed with delight by every one who honors true worth and noble soldierly bearing.—*N. O. Times.*

Guerilla Movements in Kentucky.

Sue Munday's gang of guerillas made a dash into the town of Springfield, Ky., on Saturday week, paying no respect to any person. A correspondent says:—"About two thousand dollars were taken in greenbacks, besides a large number of fine watches, both gold and silver. These thieving scoundrels would ride into people's houses, and, with cocked pistols, demand what money and valuables they wanted. Windows were smashed out, and in fact every devilment the mind could conjure up was perpetrated by these outlaws. They went to the house of a man named John Wetherton, and without cause or provocation murdered him in cold blood. Mr. Wetherton was a good citizen and an unflinching Union man."

The Madison (*Ky.*) *Courier*, of Thursday, says a party of Rebels, said to be of *Jesse's* gang, were at Carrollton and vicinity on Wednesday, committing all sorts of depredations. Among other citizens robbed was Mr. R. H. V. Jette, a loyal man, who lost some fine horses. Messrs. Jette and Guthrie, both Carrollonians, have arrived here. They report the Rebels having things all their own way. Yesterday afternoon as the packet *Bostona* was leaving the Carrollton wharf, twenty-seven shots were fired into her, but nobody was seriously injured. The Kentucky river packet *Wren* had to put back to Madison for safety, and none of the packets stopped at Carrollton.

A gang of guerillas entered Henderson, Kentucky, on Tuesday night, and attempted the capture of Colonel Glenn, the commandant of that post. They were foiled in their daring attempt, but made their escape before the garrison could be aroused.

Our Friends in North Carolina.

FIGHT AT WATAUGA.—The Home Guard of Watauga county had a fight with the deserters on the 3d ult. Major Bingham, with his command, went to the Crab Orchard on the 2d, and on returning with three prisoners and a lot of cattle and horses, was attacked and fired upon by the bushwhackers. Major Bingham returned the fire, and the fight continued for several hours. The Home Guard had one mortally wounded, Elliott Bingham, and three others slightly. The deserters lost eight killed, and several wounded. They were commanded by one Hartly.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

Capture of a Valuable Steamer with a Cargo of Cotton.

The Navy Department has received the following despatch:—

FORTRESS MONROE, December 13, 1864.—Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—I have the honor to report the capture of the blockade-running steamer *Emma Henry*, with a cargo of seven hundred bales of cotton, by the *Cherokee*; and the schooner *Mary*, with eighty bales of cotton, by the *Mackinaw*.

D. D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

OUTRAGES IN WILKES.—The deserters in Wilkes county, one night last week, set fire to a Mr. Russell's house, and robbed him of his guns and other property. The fire was extinguished by the inmates, and the perpetrators left, and set fire to the dwelling of a Mr. Laws, and destroyed it.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

REAR-ADMIRAL D. G. FARRAGUT sailed for the North on the 30th ult., and Commodore James S. Palmer has assumed command of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron. Our best wishes remain with the gallant Commodore, and accompany the brave old Admiral. We understand a salute will be fired to-day in honor of Commodore Palmer's assumption of his important post.—*New Orleans Times.*

SNEEZING.—Almost throughout Africa there is some superstition connected with sneezing. In Sonaar, courtiers turn the back and slap the right thigh. Old authors tell us that when the "King of Monomotapa" sneezed it became a national concern. Those nearest the royal person howled a salutation, which was taken up by the antechamber; and when the horrid cry had run the palace, it was re-echoed by the whole city. In Europe the supposition is, that St. Gregory instituted a benediction upon the sneezer, because during a certain pestilence the unseemly act was a fatal symptom.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATER.—Mr. Clarke has given us a new piece—*The Knights of the Round Table*—which was played for the second time last night. It is almost impossible to say anything of this piece, it is so bad. The plot is, to use a vulgar but expressive word, "muddled." We are extremely astonished that Mr. Clarke should choose a piece so unworthy of himself; and we think the author has done well to suppress his name. "Tom Tittler," though of course well played by Mr. Clarke, is scarcely a part at all. Mr. Clarke made the best of it, however, which was not much.

Mr. Carden played the part of "Leonard D'Arcy" with his usual bad grammar and want of animation. It is astonishing how little attention actors of the present day pay to their manner of speaking on the stage. From the leading actor of a theatre like the Arch, it is certainly not too much to expect at least *English*. Mr. Griffiths for once disappointed us in the part of "General Grantly." He was unusually stiff and cold. It was scarcely possible, however, to be *anything* in such a piece.

Mr. Craig, as "Sir Ralph Booth," was good, and Mr. Marlowe played the part of "Captain Cozens" in a quiet, gentlemanly manner, which is all we can say of him. Miss Graham played "Perdita" in her usual style, except that her personation was rather worse than usual. Why will she say "*che-ild*" instead of child, and "*ble-ne*" instead of blue? Miss Jefferson was admirable as "Peggy Poplin," but she is good in anything, and quite a relief from others in the same position at other theatres.

It is needless to say that the piece was beautifully put upon the stage. The beautiful scenery and correctness of everything at this theatre would redeem almost *any* piece. There is one fault which seems universal among actors lately—they never know their parts *perfectly*. Even the Arch street company is no exception, we are sorry to say. We hope to see this remedied soon. *Turning the Tables* is a very good farce indeed, and Clarke as "Jack Humphries" and "General Jocko" was again in his element.

We would suggest to Mr. Dodworth not to aim so much at playing "popular" music, but to remember that there are *some few* who appreciate and notice the music. With so good an orchestra Mr. Dodworth should make better selections, such as the *Traviata*, last night. To-morrow night the *Knights of the Round Table* will be repeated.

WALNUT STREET THEATER.—To-night Miss Lucille Western will appear for the last time as "Camille," in Matilda Heron's play of the same name, which is given by request. Miss Heron, in a complimentary manner, has given Miss Western permission to perform her version. The character is well known and extremely popular. With Miss Western it will surely attract a crowded house, notwithstanding the weather. On Friday Miss Western will receive her benefit, when she will appear for the last time as "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine," in *East Lynne; or, The Elopement*. The popularity of this young and charming actress is increasing daily, if we may judge by the more and more crowded state of the houses. This engagement has proven a triumph which has no parallel in point of success in the history of the drama in this city. The new play of *Cecille; or, Love and Hate*, is still underlined as being prepared.

CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Jessie Brown* continues during the week, and draws the *elite* of the city. As *Jessie Brown* is short, it enables the public to remain and enjoy the afterpieces, now so well done at the Chesnut.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last night Mr. Forrest played *Othello* to a full house. We are glad that this prevailing age of humbug has not so deadened people's perceptions as to render them unable to recognize genuine talent, such as Mr. Forrest's.

FOURTH EDITION

AFTERNOON TELEGRAMS.

CONGRESS TO-DAY.

THE ST. ALBANS' RAIDERS.

THE CANADA RAIDERS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, offered the following resolution:—

Whereas, Recent raids have been organized in Canada and Nova Scotia, and men enlisted in said British provinces, by men purporting to hold commissions from the Rebels of the United States, for robbing and murdering peaceable citizens of the United States, of burning cities and villages, of piratically capturing merchant vessels and murdering their crews, and for a general system of murder, arson, robberies, and plunder of the peaceable and unarmed citizens of the United States.

And whereas, The people of the British provinces seem disposed to protect these thieves, robbers, incendiaries, pirates, and murderers, not only in their individual capacities, but by the quibbles of the law; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of immediately enlisting an army corps to watch and defend our territory bordering on the lakes and Canadian line from all hostile demonstrations and incursions.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 14.

HOUSE.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill amendatory of the act of July 17, 1862, to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army, &c., so as to read that any alien, of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have enlisted in the volunteer or regular army, or navy, or marine corps, and been honorably discharged, may become a citizen without any previous declaration, and shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence. The bill was passed.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular expenses, and a bill making appropriations for invalid and other pensions. Both bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The bills for a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, and for a ship canal from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, were further postponed to the 23d of January next.

On motion of Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) it was resolved that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of forthwith providing, by treaty or otherwise, for the protection of our Canadian and provincial frontier from murder, arson, and burglary, on the pretense of Rebel invasion.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that all major-generals and all brigadier-generals in the military service of the United States on the 15th of February, 1865, who shall not be in the performance of duty or service corresponding to their respective grades and rank, and who shall not have been engaged in such duty or service for three months continuously next prior to that date, shall then be dropped from the rolls of the army and all the pay and emoluments or allowances of such general officers so dropped, shall cease from that date, and the vacancies thus occasioned may be filled by new promotions and appointments as in other cases; but no officer is to be considered as disabled in the foregoing provision, whose absence from duty shall have been occasioned by wounds received or diseases contracted in the line of his duty, while in the military service, or by his being a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy, or under parole, or any major-general of volunteers, or brigadier-general of volunteers, who may have been appointed from the regular army, under the authority given in section four of the act approved July 22, 1861, to authorize the employment of volunteers, to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property, and the acts amendatory thereto, who shall be so dropped from the rolls, shall not thereby be discharged from the service of the United States, but shall be remitted to his position and duty as an officer in the Regular Army.

Second. Thereafter continuously until the termination of the existing war of the Rebellion on the last day of each month after the 15th day of February, 1865, the provisions of the foregoing section shall be made applicable to any general officer in the military service of the United States who shall not, on the said last day of any month have been engaged in the performance of duty or service, corresponding to his proper rank for three months consecutively then next preceding

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NAVY YARD CASE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The case of Peak, charged with complicity in the recent frauds at the Navy Yard, which was reported yesterday as having been up on a *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Cadwalader, came up again to-day.

Mr. F. C. Brewster, for the relator, Peak, then presented the following exceptions to the sufficiency of the return to the writ presented on behalf of Colonel Frink by Judge Knox:—

I. United States *ex rel.* Charles Peak *by his wife, &c.*, *vs.* Colonel H. A. Frink, Provost Marshal.—And now, December 14, 1864, the return to the *habeas corpus* in this case having been read, the relator files the following exceptions thereto:—

I. Because the said return admits that the relator is in the custody of the respondent, and yet the said respondent does not obey the writ, and produce the relator's body, as by law he is required to do.

II. Because the said return is insufficient, and a contempt of the process of this Court.

III. Because the orders, copies of which are attached to said return, do not set up any authority from the President for this arrest.

IV. Because the 5th section of the Act of Congress of July 17, 1862, under which the respondent claims to hold said relator, is unconstitutional and void.

V. Because that portion of said return which avers that the relator "was a conductor at and before the time of his arrest to furnish supplies to the Navy Department at the Philadelphia Navy Yard" is untrue, and the relator craves leave to traverse said allegations, and to submit proofs of its utter falsity.

VI. Because even under the allegation of said return the relator is directly within the terms of the act of Congress of July 4, 1864, which expressly enacts that persons so arrested "shall be admitted to bail in such sums and with such sureties as shall be designated and approved by the Judge of the District Court of the district in which the arrest is made or the offence is charged to have been committed."

Wherefore the relator moves that said return be pronounced insufficient and that an attachment issue against the said respondent. The case is still on.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—Commonwealth ex. rel. W. H. Harris vs. Colonel Seth Eastman. This is another case growing out of the late Navy Yard frauds, and came up this morning for hearing on *habeas corpus*, the relator being, as alleged, in military custody, at Fort Mifflin, since the 12th day of November, 1864, arrested upon a charge of having received a portion of the plunder stolen from the Navy Yard, he knowing the same to have been stolen.

Colonel Eastman, the present commander at Fort Mifflin, presented a return to the writ to the effect that he found the relator in custody at the fort when he assumed command; that he was so there in custody by order of Major-General Cadwalader, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War; and that "he is now held as a military prisoner, to be dealt with according to law."

The respondent further stated that he cannot produce the prisoner in Court, because he has been ordered by Major-General Cadwalader, Commander of the Department, "not to remove the said prisoner from the place of his confinement, at Fort Mifflin, which command he is bound to obey;" the order having, as he believes, been made by direction of the President of the United States, through the Secretary of War.

After the return to the writ had been read Mr. Brewster, for the relator, excepted to its sufficiency, among other things, "in not answering the averment in the petition that the sole charge against your petitioner is that of receiving stolen goods, the property of the United States, which offence is bailable under the Constitution, and for which, if guilty, the relator is entitled to be tried by a jury, and of which having avowed his entire innocence, he is entitled to his constitutional right of being confronted with his accuser, of being advised of the nature and character of the charge, and of having the proper opportunities of preparing his defense—all of which is unjustly denied him by his present confinement in a fort."

Also, that the return is insufficient "in not denying, as in said petition averred, that the relator was taken by the military authorities from the custody of an officer of this Commonwealth whilst under arrest upon a warrant issued by Alderman Beitler."

The matter was then argued by counsel, Mr. Brewster contending that the relator was not in the military or naval service of the United States, and therefore not amenable to military law, but to trial in a court in the Commonwealth, and that in such a case it was not the intention of the President to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that by the terms of his proclamation he had not done so.

Judge Knox for the respondent, on the other hand, contended that the writ was suspended and the relator being in military custody by proper authority, viz., that of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, under the direction of the President, the Court should regard the return as sufficient, and set the writ aside.

Judge Allison held the matter under advisement.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Fine Old Sherry—
Unsurpassed in this city.
Just received by
DAVIS A. BUCHANAN,
Arch and Tenth.

George Steck & Co.'s
PIANOS
AND
MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS.
Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.
For sale only by
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chestnut streets.

PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES PIANO FORTES
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THE SCHOMACKER
PIANOS,
ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD
CELEBRATED FOR THEIR
SUPERIOR TONE AND FINISH,
KNOWN TO BE THE
MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE,
AND SOLD UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
AT THE WAREROOMS,
No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive assortment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos. We have received the highest premiums at all the great exhibitions ever held in this country, including the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, New York, and numerous testimonials from the best artists in this country and Europe.

We feel satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having achieved a reputation for our instruments unexcelled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been flooded into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell any one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers', perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufactures certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilful workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from us, the manufacturers, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, there is no redress; the instrument he sells is made for the market, and the purchaser must run the risk. Whereas, on the other hand, we, as the manufacturers, are held responsible, and cannot shirk the responsibility like the agent. Our reputation is at stake at all times, and it is therefore to our interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

Fourth. Admitting that such instruments might be equal to our own when new, they cannot give the same satisfaction, or wear the same length of time, for the reason that the agent depends upon others to keep such pianos as he sells in order, and will of course not expend any of his profits to do so, whilst we, the manufacturers, have our own excellent workmen, who fully understand the business, and will promptly give their attention, and the pianos be made to wear much longer.

Our establishment is one of the most extensive in this country, and when our new improvements now in progress are completed, it will be one of the largest in the world. Our object is to make this branch of industry one of the great institutions of this city.

Our instruments also possess great improvements over others, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material, and procure the best machinery, &c.

If persons desirous to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our pianos. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and prejudice of minds, and those who are interested in the sale of other pianos who may differ from us: to such we have only to say, that it would give us no much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other make which they may choose to name.

We again ask our friends and the public to call and examine our superior Pianos. We feel satisfied that no house in this city can compete with us, our prices being reasonable and terms accommodating.

N. B.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Orders for Tuning promptly attended to.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,
No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 10, 1864.

Notice is hereby given of the readiness of this Department to redeem on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds as authorized by law, the Three Years Treasury Notes bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum, issued under Act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury Notes not so presented, after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.
12-14-1m

A GIFT FOR A LADY.
A GIFT FOR A WIFE,
A GIFT FOR A SISTER,
A GIFT FOR A FAMILY.

The most useful HOLIDAY PRESENT that can be made is

THE "FLORENCE."
AMERICAN INVENTOR'S GREAT TRIUMPH.
THE SEWING MACHINE PERFECTED.

All the objections to other Machines are overcome in the FLORENCE. It makes

FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES

with the same ease, and with as little machinery as others make one. Besides, it has the

REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION,

a uniform, self-regulating tension of thread, and no springs, cog-wheels, or cams to get out of order. It does

ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING,

from the heaviest woolens to the most delicate fabrics, using all kinds of silk, cotton, and linen thread, from No. 20 to 200.

NO OTHER MACHINE does so large a range of work as the FLORENCE.

NO OTHER MACHINE pleases the ladies so well as the FLORENCE.

IT IS THE HANDSOMEST AND THE BEST.

More than ONE THOUSAND of the FLORENCE have been sold in Philadelphia within the last few months. The FLORENCE is the only PERFECT SEWING MACHINE, warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned. There is no one who owns a FLORENCE that would sell it at cost.

Obliging LADY OPERATORS give instructions at the houses of purchasers free of charge. Every Machine warranted, and kept in perfect order for one year.

Call and see its operations, whether you wish to purchase or not. Samples of sewing, with price-list, sent free by mail.

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OFFICE, No. 425 CHESNUT ST., PHILADA.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
200,000 SHARES....PAR VALUE, $5.00.

The Walnut Bend region has the character of being first-class Oil territory, and is justly termed "The Oil Basin." A remarkable fact connected with the locality is, that no well has ever been bored that did not yield Oil. Upper Walnut Island is in the very heart of the Oil Basin. It is about two miles from Oil Creek, and a less distance from Cherry Run. From its natural position, it affords working facilities which but few farms or tracts of land on the river possess. It contains about twenty acres, and is a half-mile in length, thus giving about a mile of river front. At the lower end of the island, on the west side of the river, are the celebrated "Lamb" wells; on the east side of the river, the no less noted "Star" wells; on the upper end of the island, on the west side of the river, are the "Warren Bros." wells; and a short distance above, the "Horton" well; on the east side of the river, directly opposite, is the "Bruner" property, admitted by practical men to be one of the best locations on the river. There can be no question, therefore, in regard to its being first-class Oil territory. Another great advantage it has, is its natural position, which separates it from all other properties. Many good wells have ceased to yield Oil, by being tapped by parties boring in the adjoining lot; such could not happen on the island. Another advantage is easy access to the island. Shipments of Oil can be made without trouble, and the price paid on the river for Oil is about one dollar per barrel more than is paid on the creek.

Developments Made and in Progress.

This Company was organized with the intention of obtaining the largest possible return for the stockholders. To accomplish this object, the Company are sinking three wells on their own account. One of them is yielding at the rate of fifty barrels per day; another is down 550 feet; the third one has been sunk to the first rock, with a very good show of Oil.

In addition to the above, there are seven wells being sunk by responsible parties, who pay all expenses, and give to this Company one-half of all the Oil produced. One of these parties is now making arrangements for boring five more wells, and expects to have them all completed during the next four months. This development will give fifteen wells, of which the Company will have all the Oil from three, and the half of the Oil from twelve. Over fifty wells can be bored without interfering with each other. The entire Island will be developed as soon as practicable.

OFFICERS.
A. G. CATTELL, PRESIDENT.
WM. GETTY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
DIRECTORS.
A. G. CATTELL, MORRIS R. STROUD,
JOHN GARRETT, WM. GETTY,
J. WARNER ERWIN.
12-14-tf

PARTIES WISHING TO BUY
A FIRST-CLASS OIL PROPERTY,
CONTAINING OVER
600 ACRES BORING TERRITORY,
Or good parties desiring to assist in raising a bona fide paying Oil Company, can confer with a responsible party who owns the property and desires to sell, by addressing
WM. R. S. CHESTER,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL, FOR THREE DAYS.
12-13-3t

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$500,000.
100,000 SHARES.....$5 Each.
Subscription Price.....$2.
10,000 Shares Reserved as Working Capital.
Office, No. 314 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

No. 1. A well on Oil Creek, now pumping 10 barrels per day, and increasing.
No. 2. A well on Oil Creek, now over 300 feet deep, with large show of Oil. Near this is the Corn Planter Well, which is now pumping 300 barrels of oil per day.
No. 3. A well on Oil Creek, 510 feet deep, now ready for tubing, with splendid show of oil; every prospect of producing largely.
No. 4. One fifth interest in a tract of five hundred acres on the Allegheny river; six wells now pumping fifty barrels of oil per day; three more wells now going down; with near a mile of river front, all good boring territory.
No. 5. A half interest in Tidioute, near the Economite Wells, which are now pumping sixty barrels per day.
No. 6. Six acres in Pee in Walnut Bend, on the Allegheny river; immediately surrounding this property are fine producing wells. This tract will be developed rapidly.
Subscriptions are now being received, and a large portion of the stock already taken. The prospectus and all information can be obtained at the Office of the Company, now at No. 314 MARKET Street.
12-13-6t

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 225 MARKET Street.
C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS At the Exchange. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE At Dwellings, and STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

BY B. SCOTT, Jr., AUCTIONEER AND Commission Merchant, No. 422 CHESNUT Street and No. 419 SANSOM Street.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FINE FRENCH BRONZE GROUPS AND FIGURES, AGATE AND MARBLE VASES, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, PARIAN FIGURES, &c., OF THE IMPORTATION OF MESSRS. VITTEBOS.
On Thursday morning, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock. The collection will be arranged for examination on the day previous, and will comprise marble statuary, Barratta's celebrated piece representing Day and Day; fine group of Paccino and Adrianno, by Francucci; Mary Magdalene, by Hannan; &c.
Also, fine bronze figures of Italian Admirers, Claude Lorraine and Dael, Fairies and Serpent, Venus Genetrix, Rejoicer, Columbus and Cortez; Group Chasseurs, Quixotic Trumpeter, Cheveau, etc.
Also, rich Bohemian glass vases, card receivers, Parian and bisque figures; finely carved Harlaftic and a Mucrio vases of Grecian, Gothic, and Etruscan style.
Also, an invoice of Silver Plated Ware, comprising Tea Sets, trays, pitchers, dishes, bowls, forks, spoons, etc.
The whole embracing the best assortment ever offered in this market.

LARGE COLLECTION OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
We will sell at our Sales-rooms, No. 422 Chesnut street,
On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, December 15th, 16th, and 17th,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock, the entire Collection of Fine Oil Paintings from the NEW YORK AMERICAN ART GALLERY, making in all over three hundred. This superb collection contains beautiful landscape, mountain, and river views; figure and Scriptural pieces; Paradise by the finest artists of the day; crystal medallions of surpassing beauty and originality of design; group of deers by OTTO SOMMER; fruit by F. Feed; fine landscapes, by C. A. Summers, Paul Ritter, Henry Marsh, H. Gifford, Thomas Villars, Hardenbrook, Northcote, Hoyt, Fincroft, Hyanchi, together with a fine collection of rustic scaling the finest selection of paintings ever offered at auction in this city. Connoisseurs and lovers of art call and examine. 12-13-3t

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, November 30, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:—
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, December 8, 1864.
HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., THURSDAY, December 15, 1864.
TRENTON, N. J., THURSDAY, December 22, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES
at each place.
These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. SKIN,
Colonel First Division,
12-1-13t Quartermaster-General's Office.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, Camp and Garrison Equipage, Tent Cuttings, &c.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at Government Warehouse No 6, on Seventeenth, between U and I streets, north, Washington City, D. C., on THURSDAY, December 15, 1864, under the direction of Captain D. G. THOMAS, M. S. K., U. S. A., a lot of condemned clothing, &c., consisting of:—
Infantry and Cavalry Coats, Trowsers, Shirts, Dress vests, Feh Hats, Trumpets, Bugles, Metallic Scales, Drums, Flags, Tents, Books, Mess Pans, Camp Kettles, Spades, Shovels, Axes, Hatchets, Haversacks, Canteens, Old Iron, Brass, Rope, &c.
ALSO,
About 100 tons of Tent Cuttings.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Successful bidders must remove their purchases on or before December 21.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
11-28-18t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF STEAM TUG AND BARGES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON D. C. November 26, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at Government wharf, foot of O street, Washington city, D. C., on THURSDAY, December 15, 1864, one steam tug and four Sonnyhill barges, as follows:—
Steam tug "C. G. SAWTELLE"
Barge "ANTHONY CLINTON"
do "CITIZEN."
do "MILTON WILKINS."
do "UNITED STATES."
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.
Terms—Cash in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
11-28-13t Depot of Washington, D. C.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
UPPER ISLAND OIL COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 425 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, ... $250,000.
50,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE, $5.00.

The Walnut Bend region has the character of being first-class Oil Territory, and is justly termed "The Oil Basin." A remarkable fact connected with the locality is, that no well has ever been bored that did not yield Oil. Upper Walnut Island is in the very heart of the Oil Basin. It is about two miles from Oil Creek, and a less distance from Cherry Run. From its natural position it affords working facilities which but few farms or tracts of land on the creek or river possess. It contains about twenty acres, and is a half mile in length, thus giving about a mile of river front. At the lower end of the island, on the west side of the river, are the celebrated "Lamb" Wells; on the east side of the river, the no less noted "Star" Wells; at the upper end of the island, on the west side of the river, are the "Warren Brothers" Wells; and a short distance above, the "Horton" Well; and on the east side of the river, directly opposite, is the "Bruner" property, admitted by practical men to be one of the best locations on the river. There can be no question, therefore, in regard to its being first-class Oil Territory. Another great advantage it has is its natural position, which separates it from all other properties. Many good wells have ceased to yield oil, by being tapped by parties boring in the adjoining lot; such could not happen on the island. Another advantage is the easy access to the island. Shipments of oil can be made without trouble, and the price paid on the river for oil is about one dollar per barrel more than is paid on the creek.

The Upper Island Oil Company has been chartered under the general Mining Laws of this State.

DEVELOPMENTS.

The developments are being vigorously prosecuted. Five wells are now being sunk, and derricks will be commenced as soon as the engines can be procured. The Company has property enough to sink thirty wells, and having been organized solely for the purpose of development, every effort will be made to obtain the largest possible yield of oil. The owners of the "Fair Well," on Walnut Island, now pumping seventy barrels per day of pure oil, is an indication of what the Island may be expected to produce. This Company receives one-half of all the oil, and the Walnut Island Oil Company the other half. The large development going on should make the stock of this Company a desirable investment.

OFFICERS.
A. G. CATTELL, PRESIDENT.
WM. GETTY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
DIRECTORS.
A. G. CATTELL, A. R. CHAMBERS,
M. R. STROUD, WILLIAM GETTY,
12-14-7t ROBERT HOYD.

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1864.

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—Gold is said to have been found lately in small quantities near Bennington, Vt.

—The corner stone of a Jewish synagogue was laid in San Francisco last month.

—Water was introduced into Newport, Vt., last week, by a new aqueduct company.

—The fifteenth annual meeting of the Vermont Teachers' Association will be held in St. Albans, on Tuesday, January 10.

—The trustees of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College have paid for all the land at Amherst, which is to form the farm connected with that institution.

—The aggregate amount of money which has been raised and expended by the several towns in Vermont, in bounties for volunteers, is nearly four million dollars.

—The 10th Army Corps alone devoured on Thanksgiving 3062 turkeys, 3429 chickens, 143 barrels of apples, and 17 barrels and boxes of pies, cakes, &c.

—Major-General Cadwalader has been assigned to the command of the Department of Pennsylvania, formerly known as the Department of the Susquehanna, vice General Couch, assigned to a command in General Thomas' army.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* says that Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees contemplates a removal to New York city, and an abandonment of his Congressional seat to Colonel H. D. Washburne, the contestant.

—The high price of fuel has turned the attention of many people in Boston, Reading, Lynn, and numerous places in Massachusetts, to the burning of peat, and that article is now kept for sale in Boston.

—A new monthly religious paper is to be published in Cincinnati, under the title of the *Reunion Presbyterian*. Its object is to promote the reunion of the Presbyterian Church, especially the branches commonly called old school and new school.

—At the late Presidential election in Vermont, Serenus Swift, of Manchester, cast his eighteenth vote for President. He first voted for John Adams, in 1799, and has voted at every Presidential election since. He is the oldest living graduate of Dartmouth College.

—The Rochester (N. Y.) papers announce the intention of Henry R. Selden, of that city, to resign his seat as Judge of the Court of Appeals of that state. Judge Selden was appointed to the place in 1862, by Governor Morgan, and elected in 1863 for the next term, which expires in 1871.

—The number of applications for widows' pensions received during the month of November, and placed in the hands of the Examiners, was three thousand three hundred and five. The number of invalid claims one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

—Oliver Arey, of Buffalo, New York, has been appointed principal of the State Normal School at Albany, in place of Professor D. B. Cochrane, resigned. Mr. Arey has been Principal of a public school in Buffalo for some twenty years, and has a high reputation.

—The people of Sandwich, Mass., at a recent town meeting, passed a resolution instructing the Selectmen to enforce the State liquor law, agreeing to indemnify them for whatever loss or injury they may incur in the execution of these instructions.

—A fisherman recently hauled up a silver fork marked "Atlantic," near the spot in Long Island Sound where the steamer *Atlantic* was wrecked on November 27, 1846. It is a very heavy, old-fashioned silver fork, and bears marks of long immersion in water.

—We learn that Brigadier-General Thomas M. Egan has been brevetted Major-General for gallant and meritorious services in the field. General Egan is at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, slowly recovering from his wounds received a short time ago.

—The rank of Vice-Admiral in the Navy will undoubtedly be created during this session of Congress. This will be a rank in the navy corresponding with that of Lieutenant-General in the army. Rear-Admiral David G. Farragut is most favorably spoken of for the position.

—Charles J. Jordan and Willard Eddy have been arrested for disturbing a congregation at West Coventry, R. I., last Sunday. They took their seats in the body of the church, and, after service commenced, produced a pack of cards and carried on a game, with obscene and blasphemous conversation.

—Bronson A. Mansfield, of North Haven, Ct., attacked his wife with an axe, on Saturday last, striking her on the head and shoulders as she lay in bed. Owing to the lowness of the ceiling he was unable to strike full blows, and Mrs. Mansfield, though dangerously, is not fatally injured. Mansfield is thought to be insane.

—A trial of a new double-barrelled cannon was made at Hartford, Ct., a day or two ago. The gun carries a ball of fifty-six pounds, and water-proof metallic cartridges are used. It was fired at the rate of about two hundred shots a minute. An iron-clad caisson, with a capacity of 7168 cartridges, accompanies the gun, and the whole can be drawn by one horse or the four men needed to fully man it. In the trial at long range a distance of nearly two miles was reached.

—The Boston *Traveler* publishes a list of one hundred and three persons in that city whose annual incomes are above $25,000, as returned under the special income tax. The tax payers in the Fourth District are assessed upon incomes of $10,000 each, after the deductions allowed by law were made. One gentleman, Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, has the comfortable income of $365,150. There are about thirty persons in the same district who are taxed on incomes of $50,000 and under $100,000.

—On Friday, November 25, a little girl two years and a half old, wandered from the house of her parents, near Queensville, Canada West, and although sixty persons searched diligently for her through the day and night, she was not found, and the weather being cold, they concluded that she must have perished. Another day's search was also unsuccessful, but on the third day the child was found by three boys who went into the woods to gather beechnuts, and hearing a child cry, went to it; it held out its hands to them and said, "Take me." They immediately took it to the nearest house, and the necessary restoratives having been applied, it was brought round, and is doing well.

THE

OAK BALL OIL COMPANY,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

$20,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

100,000 Shares. $5 Par Each.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50 PER SHARE, FULL PAID.

PRESIDENT,
HECTOR TYNDALE.

TREASURER,
HENRY E. SIMPSON.

DIRECTORS,

HECTOR TYNDALE, J. C. FISHER,
HENRY CARSON, WILLIAM ANSPACH,
WILLIAM M. GREINER, J. C. FRYER,
HENRY E. SIMPSON.

The property of the above Company consists of over 460 (four hundred and sixty) Acres of Land in fee simple, situated on the Sugar Camp Branch of Stuart's run, Venango county, Pennsylvania, lying between Oil creek on a line between the Hyde and Egbert, Story, and McElheny Farms and the Allegheny river, in the heart of the oil regions, nearly two miles on each side of the run, of borable territory, with room for the sinking of hundreds of wells, and is considered by experienced persons in the oil business invaluable as oil-producing territory. There are oil wells in every direction near this property, producing large yields.

The utmost energy is being, and will be, directed to the development of this property to make it productive and remunerative to the stockholders.

The Company own a lease of one and a quarter acres on the Culbertson tract, on the Allegheny river, nearly adjoining continuous pumping wells of forty barrels per day. A well has just been put in operation; is 420 feet deep, from which they are now receiving ten (10) barrels of oil per day, and increasing. It is within a few hundred yards of the celebrated Hussey and McBride and Heydrick wells, and others which have and are producing largely. There is room on this tract for three or four more wells, and on which wells will be sunk without delay. On the main property engine, tools, &c., are being placed, and contracts being made for the sinking of several other wells.

A large portion of the stock having already been subscribed, the books will remain open for a short period for the remaining shares, at the subscription price, $2·50 per share, full paid.

For further information, apply to

J. C. FRYER,

No. 113 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864. 12-13-6t

PENNSYLVANIA IMPERIAL

OIL COMPANY.

Office, No. 139 S. Fifth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

200,000 SHARES AT FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

Reserved Capital, $250,000.

PRESIDENT,
ALEXANDER K. McCLURE.

DIRECTORS,

THOMAS A. SCOTT, JOHN M. POMEROY,
D. K. JACKMAN, ELISHA W. DAVIS,
J. C. ROMBERGER, PETER B. SMALL.

SECRETARY,
JAMES M. SELLERS.

TREASURER,
ELISHA W. DAVIS.

This Company has 120 acres of land, in fee, on Allegheny river, immediately opposite Oil City, and adjoining Layfonia, with 110 rods front on the river, and 75 rods front on Lay's Run. Hon. C. P. Ramsdell, Editor of the Oil City "Monitor," and agent for this land, assures the Company that it will sell in lots for $100,000, reserving the Oil right, which is worth $100,000 additional. Immediate revenue will be derived for the Company from the sale of these lots; and the Company have two good engines with complete fixtures, to operate immediately for Oil. The territory in this immediate locality has never failed to produce profitably.

Also, 100 acres, in fee simple, in the celebrated Cherry Run District, immediately adjoining Cherry Run Petroleum Company, whose stock is now worth $30 per share. The Company now have offers, which will be accepted, for sinking wells on lease, without any cost to the corporation, and one-half the proceeds to go to the Company. The Curtin and St. Nicholas Companies are in this immediate locality, and their stock is now commanding a large premium. In addition, the Company has 40 acres, in fee simple, on Cherry Tree Run, which empties into Oil Creek, and is the best-producing section of the Oil territory; and 110 acres, in fee simple, on Walnut Bend, five miles above the mouth of Oil Creek, and not over two miles from the celebrated Reed well, now producing over two hundred barrels per day.

Also, the lease of three tracts of land, two on Oil Creek, each producing over ten barrels per day, and one on Allegheny river, producing ten barrels per day of heavy Oil, worth now twenty-one dollars per barrel. The Company now receives three-fourths of the proceeds of the last named well, and one-half of the other two. Each of these tracts will be developed by the Company by sinking additional wells, and the engines and fixtures are now on hand to do it.

The officers of this Company mean to prosecute the development of these lands most energetically, and they have entire confidence that they will yield very large dividends on the capital stock.

Subscriptions must be made promptly, as more than one-half of the stock is already engaged.

Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Company. 12-13-6t

COAL OIL,

AND OTHER INCORPORATED COMPANIES,

can be supplied at lowest cash prices with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOKS,
STOCK LEDGERS,
DIVIDEND BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.

A full assortment of samples on hand for purchasers to select from. Styles of over 150 different Certificates of Stock.

W. G. PERRY, Manufacturing Stationer,

11-26-6w S. W. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Capital Stock, . . $1,000,000.

DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES AT $5 PER SHARE.

Subscription Price to a Limited Number of Shares, $2·50 Per Share.

STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.

$10,000 CASH RESERVED AS WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT,
ISAIAH LUKENS, M. D.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM M. STEWART.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM D. SMITH.

SECRETARY,
E. J. HARRISON, M. D.

THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING:—

I. The fee simple of 1366 acres, known as the "Cotter Farm," on Big Broken-Straw creek, and on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, one and a half miles west of Garland, Pittsfield township, Warren county, Pennsylvania. This land is situated in one of the best localities in the neighborhood. It takes in the whole of the valley for over a mile in extent, giving a frontage on the Broken-Straw creek of over two miles. It also extends northward over the bluff, and takes in a considerable portion of the Blue Eye Run, a tributary of the Broken-Straw. Broken-Straw creek takes its rise from the east side of the bluff, which gives rise to the celebrated Oil creek, on the west side. It is navigable from the Cotter Farm to the Allegheny river, a distance of ten miles, and thus affords facilities for transportation by boat to Pittsburg. As mentioned before, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad runs directly through the property on the bank of the creek, and thus it is brought in direct communication with the great oil markets, New York and Philadelphia. The bluffs rise from 400 to 600 feet, in some places very abruptly. There is a dam built across the creek about midway on the property, giving immense water-power to one of the finest and best-constructed saw mills in the country. This mill at present saws 6000 feet of lumber per day with one single upright saw.

A gang of saws can be added at a small cost, and the mill be made capable of yielding a revenue to the Company at once equal to an ordinary producing well. The bluffs abound with pine, hemlock, &c., in such quantity as to keep the mill running for several years. In addition to the mill there is a very substantial and large frame house, several smaller ones, barns, stables, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, &c. &c.; in short, everything that an experience of a twenty years' residence taught the late owner to be necessary. The bottom land on the flat is good farming land, is cleared for the purpose, and is from 150 to 200 acres in extent.

The farm abounds with choice spots for drilling, and with facilities for the purpose, such as few other lands possess. The ravines which intersect and form breaks between and through the hills, and which are favorite localities for wells, have fine streams, which will give sufficient water power to enable the Company to immediately commence sinking several wells, thus saving the expense and delay in obtaining engines. A derrick can be built near the saw mill, and gearing attached, thus making the mill to answer a double purpose. The "shows" of oil are equal, and in many places superior and more numerous, to those observed in what has proved to be the best localities on Oil creek.

About two miles from the farm, over the bluffs, the Hosmer Oil Company, of Philadelphia, are drilling two wells on the Hosmer run, which empties into the Broken Straw at Garland. These wells are giving the most gratifying evidence of the existence of oil in great quantities, and have established its presence in that region beyond a doubt. The Cotter Farm is situate about ten miles nearly due north of the now celebrated Tidioute, on the Allegheny river.

II. The fee simple of 1167 acres on the North Salmon creek, Tionesta township, Forest county, Pa., just over the border of Venango county. This land, as in the case of the Cotter Farm, takes in the valley as well as the bluffs on both sides, and is traversed by numerous ravines and little streams running into the Salmon creek. The evidences of oil cannot be excelled—in fact, are so marked, and the formation of the land is so favorable to the existence of oil, that every oil man visiting the region says:—"Salmon creek is bound to equal the world renowned Oil creek," and the speculating public have shown their faith in it by leasing or buying every acre of land from this company's territory to the mouth of the Creek—about five miles—as well as up and down the Tionesta river for several miles.

This property is situate about ten miles east of the Allegheny river. It abounds with the best description of timber—pine, cherry, hemlock, etc., which can be made to yield a handsome revenue to the Company. The development of the country is rapidly progressing. A well is being sunk half a mile from the property, two others two miles from it, and the Tionesta river is lined with them on each side for miles—one at the mouth of Salmon creek, now yielding oil, and all of them giving such indications while drilling that have heretofore only accompanied the sinking of the best wells on Oil creek. In addition to this, the counties surrounding Forest county—north, south, east, and west, are all yielding oil, and give great strength to the supposition that Forest county is in the centre of an immense basin of oil, underlying that whole region of country.

A COMPETENT SUPERINTENDENT,

Mr. FRANK O. EVERS, who has had four years' experience in the business, has been appointed, and has commenced operations on the lands of the Company.

A limited number of shares will be sold at the above mentioned subscription price, $2·50 per share, which will be full paid, and $50,000 applied *immediately* to the development of the property.

From the above prospectus it will be seen that the "Cotter Farm Oil Company" offers unusual inducements to those wishing to invest in oil stocks. The extent of the property owned by them, over four square miles, the well-known productiveness of the surrounding region, and the facilities possessed by them for the immediate development of their territory at not more than two-thirds the usual cost, warrant the Directors in asserting that the "Cotter Farm Oil Company" will soon place itself among the first dividend paying Oil Stock Companies in the country.

Subscription books are opened and subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company received at their offices,

Nos. 23 and 24 Washington Buildings,

THIRD STREET, BELOW WALNUT,

And at the office of 12-12mwf&t

PHILIP H. BRICE & CO.,

No. 305 WALNUT STREET.

FINE CLOTHING,

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

McCLINTOCK RESERVE OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.

100,000 SHARES, - - - - - $10 EACH

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $6 PER SHARE.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES McMILLAN.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
J. D. REINBOTH.

No. 436 WALNUT STREET

The property of this Company is all in Venango county, and is believed to be as good oil territory as any in the county:—

No. 1. One-fourth royalty interest in three acres one hundred and five perches of land, being the McClintock Reserve, situated at the junction of Oil Creek with Cherry Run. The leases (99 years) are held by energetic and responsible men. There is a flowing well, struck about the 20th of October, and is now yielding 140 barrels per day, with a good prospect of a large increase. There is also a pumping well, yielding over 80 barrels, increasing daily, and it is confidently expected will become a large flowing well. Three other wells are nearly completed, one 28 feet deep, in the third sand rock; one 450 feet deep; one 524 feet deep; just through the third sand rock, and ready for the engine, which is on the ground, and another just commenced, in all of which oil has already been found, and will be, it is supposed, in a few weeks, largely productive, making six wells completed and in active process of completion. On this territory there is room for twelve or sixteen wells, and, from the character of the leasees, will be developed rapidly.

No. 2. One-half acre of ground in the centre of the above tract, reserved originally by the owner as his residence, and on which it stands. This is a fee simple, but subject to one-fourth of the oil produced from it. The best judges pronounce this half acre to be as good oil territory as any on the creek, and which the Company expect to develop as rapidly as possible for the benefit of the stockholders.

No. 3. One-third working interest in three and one-half acres on Oil Creek, situated further up, adjoining the widow McClintock's farm, and as favorably located as Nos. 1 and 2. On this property there is a new well, producing 30 barrels or oil daily, and increasing. Another well in progress of boring, and progressing satisfactorily. This property is susceptible of greater development, and promises to be largely productive.

No. 4. Two hundred and ten acres of land in fee simple on Pithole Creek, three miles from the Allegheny River, and surrounded with wells, already developed and successful. A large portion of this farm is believed to be good oil territory.

No. 5. A valuable tract on Stuart's Run, containing about thirty acres. This is regarded as one of the most desirable regions outside of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Several companies have commenced operations with highly favorable prospects.

No. 6. A valuable tract on and near Tubs Run, which empties into the Allegheny River, on the east side, about one mile above Tionesta Village. Several ravines pass through this property, and there is considerable of good timber on it. No reason why it should not prove to be good oil territory.

No. 7. A valuable tract on Tionesta creek, just above Lacey's Mills, on the left-hand side of the creek, containing about fifty acres, with as many rods on the creek. Indications for oil very favorable.

No. 8. A valuable tract on Tionesta creek, just above the last described, containing about fifty acres, and about fifty rods front on the creek.

No. 9. A tract of territory on and adjoining a run which empties into Hemlock creek, about five miles from President, and near to the property of the President Petroleum Company. It contains about two hundred acres, part well timbered, the balance believed to be good oil territory.

No. 10. A valuable tract on and near Pithole Run, about one mile from the Allegheny river, and nearly opposite the celebrated Pithole Creek, which is now regarded with much favor. This property contains about twenty-five acres, part well timbered, and there are good reasons for believing they will prove good oil territory.

Immediately on going into operation this company will be in the receipt of say 60 barrels of oil per day, which at $10 (it is now selling at $12), will be a daily income $600, or $180,000 per annum, enabling the company make dividends of not less than three per cent. per month on the investment from the beginning, with a good prospect of a large increase.

It is believed that no oil company has been formed with more certain prospects of success. Only a limited portion of the stock is offered at $6, as the corporators confidently believe that in a very short time the stock will be worth much more than par.

As the company relies mainly on the first described property for their present income, the following report, made by a committee of gentlemen appointed to make the examination, is submitted:—

The undersigned committee, appointed to examine the property of the McClintock Reserve Oil Company, respectfully report:—

That they have thoroughly examined the John McClintock Reserve, situated at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. The property located on a beautiful bluff, admirably adapted to boring. There are six wells finished and in progress. One well, which had been yielding about forty barrels daily, had suddenly increased to one hundred and forty barrels, and was flowing at about this rate on our visit. Another well, represented as yielding seventy-five barrels, was pumping at the rate of eighty to ninety barrels, and the intelligent superintendent and lessee was sanguine in the expectation that in a short time it would become a flowing well, and give a much larger yield. These two wells are but a few weeks old, and have every indication of becoming very large wells.

Three other wells are in process of boring, and will be finished on or before the first of January; and from the indications, we believe they will all be largely productive. One other well was just commenced, and will be pushed rapidly to completion.

The whole of the property, except the half acre on which the homestead stands, has been leased, and is in the hands of experienced and energetic men, who will spare no pains or expense to develop the property in the best manner, and in the shortest possible time.

The derricks, houses, engines, tools, etc., are all new, and the best of their kind, and in excellent order, giving evidence of the careful supervision of the owners of the leases.

We have no doubt that the Company's interest—one-fourth royalty—now about fifty-five barrels per day, which at $10 is $550, will be greatly increased by the first of January next; and as the land will admit of twenty wells being bored upon it, a good idea may be formed of the immense yield which will result when all are finished. The homestead occupies half an acre—from which the Company will receive three-fourths of the oil if they work it, and which your committee strongly recommends; it would not be surprising if this interest alone should, before the expiration of a year, realize an income of several hundred barrels per day.

The entire property consists of a little over four acres, with a superior dwelling and good barn upon it. From its proximity to Cherry Run, and its peculiar location, together with the fact that the property has not been found to be affected by other wells in the immediate neighborhood, we are led to the conviction that it is one of the most desirable properties on Oil Creek.

Yours respectfully,

J. D. REINBOTH, No. 436 Walnut street.

JAMES McMILLAN, No. 606 Sansom street.

12-5-mwf2w W. H. RICHARDSON, No. 300 Market St.

REDUCED PRICES,

THE DRAKE

PETROLEUM COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, ... $1,000,000.

100,000 SHARES, PAR $10.

$50,000 Cash Working Capital.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,
T. HASKINS DU PUY,
President of the Catawissa Railroad Company.

VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS D. WATTSON,
Of the Hardware firm of Truitt & Co., No. 602 Market St.

TREASURER,
SAMUEL WORK,
Of Work, McCouch & Co., Bankers, No. 36 S. Third street.

DIRECTORS,

T. HASKINS DU PUY,
THOMAS D. WATTSON,
B. S. RICHARDS, of Germantown,
WM. D. SHERRERD, Insurance Agent.
GEORGE F. WAY, of late Dry Goods firm of J. T. Way & Co.,
A. W. LEISENRING, Cashier Mauch Chunk Bank,
EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esq.

The property of the Drake Petroleum Company consists of two tracts of land, one of two hundred and fifty-seven acres and one of two hundred and sixty-five acres, making in all five hundred and twelve acres, in fee, on the Caldwell Branch of Oil Creek.

The property has been critically examined by a Committee appointed for that purpose, and the territory pronounced, in their judgment, to be fully equal to that on Oil Creek, along which the largest oil wells ever discovered have been found.

The lands resemble those on Oil creek in every particular, and it is believed, from the large number of oil springs in close proximity, that valuable wells will be opened on both these tracts.

The management have already secured several engines and engaged a competent superintendent, with a view to immediate and energetic development.

A large portion of these tracts is bottom, and admirably adapted for boring.

Several companies are organized on lands immediately adjoining this territory, among which are the Briggs and Crescent Oil Companies of Philadelphia.

In presenting the Drake Petroleum Company to the public, the Directors ask that their scheme should be examined, and subscriptions made to the Stock in full faith as to its present and prospective value.

T. HASKINS DU PUY, President.
THOMAS D. WATTSON, Vice-President.
SAMUEL WORK, Treasurer.

Subscriptions will be received at the Banking House of

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
12-7-tf No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

VOLCANIC OIL

AND

COAL COMPANY

OF WEST VIRGINIA.

PRINTED CIRCULARS,

With the Prospectus and Geological Report of the property of this Company, are now ready at our office.

This Company owns over 2200 acres of what is known as the best OIL TERRITORY upon the GREAT UPHEAVAL IN WEST VIRGINIA, and offers large inducements to parties to subscribe for the limited number of Shares offered at $4 per share for full paid stock, the par being $10 per share.

This price per share is not above the marketable value of the lands, and it is offered for the sole purpose of increasing the facilities for development, and will, beyond a reasonable doubt, prove a profitable investment.

COOPER & GRAFF,

No. 11 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1864. 11 29

THE BUCHANAN ROYALTY

OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$400,000
40,000 SHARES.....PAR VALUE $10.00

PRESIDENT—JOHN ALEXANDER.
TREASURER—JOHN W. TORREY.
SECRETARY—WM. S. LANE.

DIRECTORS.

A. G. CATTELL, President Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia.
EDWARD G. JAMES, of the house of Thomas Richardson & Co., Philadelphia
JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 1925 Arch street, Philada.
DAVID VANDERVEER, No. 606 N. Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.
J. H. LYDAY, Pittsburg.
R. R. PORTER, M. D., Wilmington.
WM. S. LANE, Philadelphia.

Office No. 148 S. FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

The property of this Company consists of Oil Land, Leases, and Ground Rent Reserves or Royalties of all the oil produced on the "A. Buchanan Farm," on Oil Creek. And also, all the oil and underground deposits in two hundred acres of land on East Hickory creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania.

There are about one hundred and fifty surveyed oil lots on the "A. Buchanan Farm," over sixty of which are leased to first-class operators. Seventeen wells are now producing oil; several are now being tested with good prospects, and twenty or thirty being bored at various stages of progress.

As a solid promising investment a limited number of full paid shares, of $10 per share, may be obtained at $7 each, upon application to any of the officers, or at the office of the Company.

The prospectus, containing a full description of the Company's property, can be obtained at the office. 11-26-1m

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

WILLOW GLEN

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $300,000.

DIVIDED INTO 60,000 SHARES, OF THE PAR VALUE OF $5·00 EACH.

Working Capital, $30,000.

Books of Subscription for FIFTEEN THOUSAND Shares of Stock, at TWO DOLLARS per Share, opened at the Office of the Company,

No. 427 WALNUT STREET,

Or Subscriptions may be left with any member of the Board of Directors.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES M. CONARD.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JOHN H. CARR.

DIRECTORS,

JAMES M. CONARD, No. 632 Market street.
JOHN H. GRAHAM, No. 627 Market street.
JOS. B. SHEPPARD, No. 1009 Chesnut street.
COATES WALTON, No. 628 Market street.
WM. HART CARR, No. 1234 S. Broad street.

The Oil lands of the Company consist of the following described tracts, embracing, in all, one hundred and fifty-two (152) acres.

TRACT NO 1

contains fifty-six (56) acres, situated at the junction of Berns' Run and the Ohio river, with a frontage on both the river and run.

TRACT NO. 2

contains forty (40) acres, adjoining No. 1.

Nos. 1 and 2 are leased for fifteen years, three-fourths of the oil accruing to the Company. They embrace the entire valley of the run for nearly one mile.

TRACT NO. 3

contains fifty-six acres, owned by the Company in fee simple, located on Fifteen creek, which empties into the Little Muskingum river. The Messrs. Tack Brothers, who have been so successful on the Horse Neck property in Virginia, are now sinking a well on the adjoining tract, within six hundred feet of our line. 2 12-10-1m

SOUTHWESTERN

OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

PAR OF EACH SHARE, $10.

OFFICE,

No. 521 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

DIRECTORS.

E. TRACY, JOHN A. WRIGHT.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, JAMES FULLER, M. D., (Fayette County.)
ADAM WANTHMAN,

PRESIDENT,
E. TRACY.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
THOMAS A. SCOTT.

SECRETARY,
SAMUEL S. MOON.

TREASURER,
JOHN A. WRIGHT.

LANDS IN GREENE AND FAYETTE COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA.

THIRTY-TWO MILES OF OIL FRONT.

A limited number of Shares will be sold at the Subscription price of 12-10 6t

FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE.

THE CLARION RIVER OIL COMPANIES.

OFFICE, No. 341 WALNUT STREET,

(SECOND FLOOR).

WILLIAM P. SCHELL,
PRESIDENT.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Secretary and Treasurer.

11-17-6t

FOR SALE—OIL CREEK TERRITORY.—A Free or Royalty Interest on one of the most valuable tracts of OIL LAND, ON OIL CREEK, VENANGO COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. It lies at the junction of

OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN,

and covers about 150 acres of ground, upon which are numerous LEASES, will over SIXTY WELLS thereon, either producing, or in progress and nearly finished. The LESSEES are daily beginning other wells on sites yet unoccupied, as there is room for ONE HUNDRED additional wells.

Those in use are both FLOWING AND PUMPING WELLS, one of which has flowed

1000 BARRELS PER DAY.

The Working Interest of one of the New Wells, sold last week among the operatives themselves at the rate of

$128,000 FOR THE WELL,

and THREE ACRES reserved by the original owner for his residence, sold also at the rate of $700,000.

Such an opportunity, it is believed, has not been recently offered, and would make a producing basis of such value as to afford an immense capital.

Apply to

C. B. DUNGAN,
15-7 No. 436 WALNUT Street.

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1864.

TO MY WIFE.

The violet loves a sunny bank,
The cowslip loves the lea,
The scarlet creeper loves the elm;
But I love—thee!

The sunshine kisses mount and vale,
The stars they kiss the sea,
The west winds kiss the clover bloom:
But I kiss—thee.

SHAKESPEARE.

SHAKESPEARE'S PRAYER-BOOK—REPORT OF AN ANTIQUARY.

A London bookseller is offering for sale a volume which it is claimed is Shakespeare's own prayer-book. Mr. Toulmin Smith gives to the London *Times* the following account of the relic:—

"A man living at Whitchurch, North Shropshire, picked up last spring for a few pence three old books, of which one was this prayer-book. The brother of Mr. Partridge, bookseller at Wellington, Shropshire, happening to be in Whitchurch at the end of May, and it being known that he sometimes bought old editions of the prayer-book, this copy was offered to him, and he gave eighteen pence for it. Neither seller nor buyer had any notion that there was anything of interest in the book, beyond the fact of its being an old black-letter copy. But when Mr. Partridge, of Wellington, looked through the book, he found in it the name of William Shakespeare twice repeated. A third repetition of the name he was not aware of till I myself pointed it out to him.

"Wishing to be better able to judge of the genuineness of so remarkable a relic, I myself went to Wellington on the 20th of September last, and spent some time in personally examining the book with the aid of a glass (an essential means in such cases), this being the same that I always use in examining ancient records and writings.

"I found that the book is a very small one, nearly square, about three inches and a half in its greatest length, and an inch and three-quarters thick, printed in black letter, with several leaves lost at the beginning. The date of the prayer-book is 1596; that of the psalms, which form part of the volume, is 1594.

"At the end of the prayer-book itself is the signature 'William Shakespeare.' After 'The Confession of the Christian Fayth,' which is at the end of the volume, is the signature, 'W. Shakespeare,' and underneath this signature is the date, '1600.' By the aid of the glass I found plain traces of another signature, in what seemed the same hand, on the inside of the right hand cover. In a different hand, in a different part of the book, is the signature 'M. Shakespeare.' On the inside of the left hand cover is some writing, almost illegible, but of which the words 'Stratford-on-Avon' are clearly traceable. There is no erasure on any of the leaves on which any of these signatures occur. There is an erasure on another leaf; but this cannot affect the question.

"It will probably not be useful to state the facts in more detail than this. I add a few words as to the probabilities of genuineness.

"That this book, if genuine, should have remained so long undiscovered, and be now discovered at last on the borders of Wales, is not surprising. We may expect other books belonging to Shakespeare to be yet found. The communication between Warwickshire and Wales was, in past centuries, very frequent. One of the old crosses in Birmingham was called 'Welsh Cross;' and I find a statement in the manuscript 'Certificates of Colleges' of the first year of Edward VI, now in the Record office, that the non-maintenance of two bridges in Birmingham is likely to be 'a great noysaunce to the King's Majesties subjects passing to and from the monarchies of Wales.' When the volume, at the dispersal of the effects of Shakespeare, thus got into the borders of Wales, it would be pretty sure to lie forgotten in a corner, at least after the time when the form of the prayer-book contained in it ceased to be the one in use; for this edition (a rare one) is not, it must be remembered, the form of the Common Prayer-book now sanctioned by law.

"The writing of these signatures is not identical with that of any known signature of Shakespeare. But the character of the writing is the same; and the differences are strong proofs of genuineness, instead of the contrary. A forger, or mere imitator, would not have made differences of the sort that are here actually found. It must be borne in mind that there is a difference of sixteen years between the date found under the signature in this book and the date of Shakespeare's will.

"I forbear to enter into the further points which I have considered as to the probabilities of genuineness. I certainly will not vouch for that genuineness; but the matter is now certain to undergo discussion. At present it appears to me that the best judgment points to considering this to be the veritable 'own prayer-book' of him whom, as a Warwickshireman myself, I may in a double sense call our William Shakespeare.

"TOULMIN SMITH."

THE SPELLING OF SHAKESPEARE'S NAME.

Mr. Toulmin Smith also sends to the London *Times* the following disquisition:—

"Much of the supposed uncertainty which exists has arisen out of the caprice of some editors, who seem to have taken the same liberties with the poet's signature as they have taken with the text of his writings. For example, Shakespeare put two dedications to his poems, each signed by himself, addressed to Lord Southampton. Here we might expect that all editions would certainly agree. On the contrary, in three editions on my own shelves, one gives these signatures as 'William Shakspeare,' the second as 'Will. Shakespear,' the third as 'W. Shakspeare!' Of course Shakespeare wrote only one of these, the other two are pure invention.

"Ben Jonson sanctions 'Shakespeare,' when praising the portrait by Droeshout, in the 1623 edition. But it is beyond question that Shakespeare himself wrote 'Shakspeare' in signing his will; although curiously enough, the same will contains the name spelled, by the scrivener, on its face and endorsements, in two other ways namely:—'Shackspeare' and 'Shackspere.' The alleged 'Shakspere' autograph in the 'Florio Montaigne' (even if this is the right reading of that signature, which is very doubtful), cannot be accepted as a true instance, inasmuch as the authenticity of that alleged autograph is, to say the least, quite uncertain. The internal evidence is much against its authenticity; external evidence of its authenticity there is none. Those best accustomed to critical tests of authenticity will not readily accept the signature as genuine. It is more to the point that the inscription on Shakespeare's own monument in Stratford Church spells the name as it is done in the will, 'Shakspeare;' but the spellings are different from this, and from each other, in the two inscriptions preserved by Dugdale, as those recording the deaths of Shakespeare's wife and of Shakespeare's daughter, Mrs. Hall. The autographs in 'Shakspeare's own prayer-book,' confirm the spelling used in the will. It follows that as 'Shakspeare' was the shape in which the poet himself unquestionably spelled the name, this must be taken to be the correct spelling.

"On the other hand, it must be remembered that uniformity of spelling is often found not to have been formerly used, even in proper names. Thus, to take three other Warwickshire names of men of property and position, I have found the four spellings, 'Rawley,' 'Rawlegh,' 'Ralegh,' and 'Raleigh,' for one man; 'Pretty,' 'Pretie,' 'Praty,' and 'Prattye' for another; and the name of so important a person as the well-known minister of Henry VIII, Dudley, Lord 'Lisle,' is spelled, in one document now before me, in the two other ways, 'Lysle' and 'Lisley.'

"The family name of Shakespeare is still extant in Warwickshire, though there are no direct descendants of the poet. It is spelled sometimes 'Shakespeare,' and sometimes 'Shakespear.' In the older directories of the present century the latter of these spellings is usual. In later ones the former of them, though not exclusive, has become the more usual."

THE VICISSITUDES OF FORTUNE.

AN EARL DYING IN MISERY.

The heir to the Irish Earldom of Wicklow died lately in Dublin in a state of miserable destitution. The London *Review* gives the following account of his prospects and closing hours:—

"If, in his last moments, the unfortunate man who died last week in a brothel in one of the lowest slums in the neighborhood of Dublin could have contrasted his deathbed and its surroundings with his social state, his opportunities and expectations, he might have cursed the hour which brought him into the world with the certainty of most of these advantages, and with the strong possibility of enjoying all of them. If one could designate before one's birth in what position in life he would be born, it would not show a deficiency of judgment to resolve on coming into the world as did the late William George Howard. Many years before his death he was presumptive heir to the earldom of Wicklow; and though, if a man had the right to select to which out of a dozen earldoms he would like to succeed, it would not be difficult to choose a more attractive one than that of Wicklow, it must be admitted Captain Howard's prospect of succession was not to be looked down upon. He was, to say the least, nooly born. If the revenues which he had the strong probability of inheriting were not immense, they were sufficient to enable him to raise very large sums of money from the Jews. When, some years ago, he came before the Insolvent Court, his debts were stated at little, if anything, less than one hundred thousand pounds. And this enormous sum had been raised upon post-obit bonds. Yet in the history of this man we find not a single trace of any feeling that he owed to himself or to others the duty of living decently for a single day. His associates were the lowest of the low, the vilest of the vile. In the peerage he ranked as heir to an earldom. In society the most abandoned and despicable knew him, and saluted him as 'Billy.' And when last week he bade farewell to the world he had scandalized, the historian of his last hours was an 'unfortunate,' in whose arms he expired.

"In such miserable companionship did the heir to the earldom of Wicklow breathe his last—in the prime of manhood, with hostages given to fortune, in a wife who had borne him one child, and was about to bear him another. It would appear that, as if led by the instincts which had debased him from his early youth, he had left the roof which sheltered wife and child, to close his days in a manner more befitting his antecedents than their society. He had known the woman in whose house he died for eleven months, and on the Tuesday week before his death he took up his quarters with her. It is a dreary narrative that we now learn from her lips. He told her he had been ill. He complained of cramps and diarrhœa, but would neither see a medical man nor take medicine. He would take whisky; and day after day he lay in bed drinking whisky—sometimes a quart a day; and when he found that whisky did him no good, drinking brandy. During the ten days preceding his death he appears only to have eaten one egg and one chop, but not to have retained either on his stomach. Day after day his cry was the same—'whisky.' And so drifting out to sea the wretched man spent his last hours, till on Wednesday week he became delirious, craving to his last breath for drink. 'He continued wandering and delirious,' says the unfortunate who attended him, 'up to the time of his death. It was at 10½ o'clock, and he had been asking me to lift him out of bed all day. I had promised to raise him up, and when I caught his hand to raise him he said, "Don't catch me." I then put my hand behind his back, but he said let him lie down, and he fell back. I then heard something in his throat, but I did not think he was dying. He died then, but I did not know he was dead. I asked him to speak to me, but he did not, for he was dead.'

"So passed the son of one of its laborers, he might have had a better chance for the life of soul and body than fell to him as the heir to its honors and revenues. Malicious he was not, nor an intriguer, nor brutal, nor daring in iniquity, nor strongly wicked. He was weak. Empty of brain, soft of disposition, easily manipulated by the vicious, and in his feebleness the most notably vicious of them all. Poverty might have compelled him to labor. He was born rich, and his rank overwhelmed him. He possessed the means to distinguish or debase himself. And of the two ambitions he chose the latter."

Shooting the Devil at Pisa.

At Pisa I heard a very droll story of the way in which priestly malice was once foiled under the old *regime* itself. It seems that there was a young student who six or seven years ago found himself dying in the town. The priests, of course, came to him and proffered the "consolations of religion," i. e., confession and *olio santo*. The student, however, was a terrible infidel, and positively declined all such comforts. Great indignation and urgent remonstrance on the part of his ghostly adviser were all unavailing. He died impenitent, "unannealed." Before dying, however, he called a dear friend, another young student, who had nursed him as brother, and shared his infidelity:—"I entreat you," he said, "not to lose sight of my body till it is in the Campo Santo. I am sure these priests will play some desperate trick with it, lest it be thought a man may safely die without the sacrament. Promise me you will not let it go out of your sight."

The friend consented, and remained with all constancy beside the corpse. The priests remonstrated and bullied—all in vain. The body was removed. He still followed it, and the last night prepared quietly to sit up beside it, taking with him, *par precaution*, a revolver concealed in his breast. Midnight came, and with it sudden and awful noises and mysterious lights. Finally, from the gloom of the church emerged a terrific figure—horns, hoofs, tail, and all complete, glowing with phosphoric light—that one creature who combines the distinguishing features of a ruminant and the habits of the *Felis Leo!* "Holla!" shouted the student, "Do not go near that coffin!" The Prince of Darkness heeded not such paltry remonstrances, and visibly approached to seize the corpse. "Another step, and I shoot you," said the student. The Devil took the step; the student fired; and the fiend, with a howl of perfectly human agony, fell dead on the floor.

Then burst into the place a whole band of priests, who had been watching the transaction, and had hoped to see the body of the infidel student brought off victoriously by their accomplice—of course himself an ecclesiastic of the lower grade. What was to be done? It would never answer to bring to trial the young delinquent, and be obliged to produce in court the *corpus delicti*—the venerable Padre got up as a devil. Tuscans are fond of jokes, and this joke would be too good ever to be forgotten. So the body of the infidel student was decently buried after all, and the body of the Padre Diavolo was put quite quietly into consecrated ground (we trust despoiled of horns and tail), and the Grand Duke himself came down privately to Pisa to decide what could best be done with the man who had shot the devil. Of course, in Rome or Naples it would have been all plain sailing. No Pope or King would have found the least difficulty in making an end of such a case in the most effectual manner. Tuscany's Prince, however, was a man of other counsels, and the young student was allowed privately to perform that judicious step which our American friends denominate to "skedaddle." From thenceforth it is a common saying, "There is no devil in Pisa. He was shot here some time ago."—*Italics, by Frances Power Cobbe.*

BANK NOTICES.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1864.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
12-9-3t11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, as required by the 11th Section of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, has certified to me that "THE CONSOLIDATION BANK OF PHILADELPHIA" has furnished satisfaction to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by the said Bank, and that it has become an Association for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States;

I do, therefore, cause this notice thereof to be published, in accordance with the provisions of the said 11th section of the said Act, and do declare that the charter of said Bank, by the terms of said act, is deemed and taken to be hereupon surrendered, subject to the provisions of the first section of said Act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, 29th November, 1864. 11-30-3w

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NOVEMBER 21, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 7 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the banks of the Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, on the 19th instant, voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
11-23 wfm 1m J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section Two of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, 1864, that the Stockholders of the Mechanics' Bank of the city and county of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association, and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the capital stock to make the certificate required therefor, by the laws of the United States. J. WEIGAND, Jr.,
11-23-wfm-1m Cashier.

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000
200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.

Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James R. Macee,
N. B. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Riley,	W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Shute, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's lodes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 CHESNUT Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $5·50 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 11-12-2m

PROPOSALS.

WAGON COVERS.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, December 8, 1864.
Proposals are invited by the undersigned, until TUESDAY, December 20, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for
WAGON COVERS—Army Size and Pattern.
Bids will be considered for Army Wagon Covers of Cotton or Linen Duck. Each cover to be 14 feet 6 inches long, by 8 feet 4 inches wide. The Duck must be free from lute, and equal in quality to that used in the 2½ inches wide, and weighing 9 ounces to the linear yard. The number bid for and the time of delivery must be stated, and sample cover furnished; and each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible sureties, guaranteeing over their own signatures that the bidder will enter into bond for the fulfillment of his contract, should one be awarded him.
Bids will be opened at the time above specified, and bidders are invited to be present.
Awards will be made Friday, December 16, 1864.
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable.
Each bid must be marked on the envelope "Proposals for Wagon Covers," and addressed to the undersigned.
By order of Colonel William W. McKim, Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.
A. J. PHELPS,
12-12-5t Captain and A. Q. M.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS,
Office, S. W. corner WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1864.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 3 o'clock P. M., on Monday, 19th inst., for the construction of a sewer on the line of Sixteenth street, northward from Wallace street, to North street, to be of brick, circular in form, with a diameter, inside, of 2 feet six inches. There will be an inlet of cast iron, at the northwest corner of Sixteenth and North streets, and one man hole; the entire length to be about 250 feet. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of seventy-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, in payment therefor. All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by Ordinance of May 26, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
12-12-mwsit Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, December 19, 1864, for immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street, wharf, of the following articles, viz:—
1,000 Head Halters.
1,000 Halter Chains.
The above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.
Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the quantity bid for, and the time of delivery, price to include boxes and delivery.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, which is required to be signed by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.
The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
By order of
Colonel HERMAN BIGGS,
Chief Quartermaster.
GEORGE R. ORME,
12-14-t Captain and A. Q. M.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
CLOTHING BUREAU,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the respective offices of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New York City, and Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in either city, at the option of the contractors—
200,000 ARMY BLANKETS, wool, grey (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre), to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.
Proposals will be received for the delivery of Blankets of either American or English manufacture, but must be, in all respects, equal to the Army Standard, at the respective Depots where they are to be delivered.
Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish; how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver monthly.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he, or they, will at once execute the contract, and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same.
The right is reserved by the United States to reject any parts or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Blankets," and those for New York should be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, New York city, and those for Philadelphia should be addressed to
Colonel HERMAN BIGGS,
Quartermaster's Department,
12-13-7t Philadelphia.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 11, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, December 17, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, of the following articles, viz:—
One thousand (1000) feet 9-inch leather Hose, with Jones' Patent Couplings.
One hundred thousand (100,000) feet ¾ inch Poplar, well seasoned, square edged.
All of the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.
Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for, and the time of delivery.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.
The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
By order of Colonel HERMAN BIGGS, Chief Quartermaster.
GEORGE R. ORME,
12-12-5t Captain and A. Q. M.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 20 SOUTH Street.
BALTIMORE, MD., December 9, 1864.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, December 22, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—
FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF GOOD FAT BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; the average weight within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1200) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight; all falling short of (1050) one thousand and fifty pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Horneless Cattle, will be rejected.
A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.
Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.
Proposals by telegraph, or other irregular, informal proposals, will not be considered.
The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.
Each bid to secure consideration must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—
We ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfillment.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.
Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.
The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.
Payments to be made after each delivery if funds are on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.
Bidders will please state prices, if payment is made in currency, and also prices if made in Certificates of Indebtedness.
Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland.
If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.
Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.
All bids not comprising strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.
J. H. GILMAN,
12-10-10t Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, No. 1102 GIRARD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., for furnishing the stationery that may be required at this office, in accordance with the following schedule, for six months commencing January 1, 1865:—
White Cap Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.
White Legal Cap Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.
White Letter Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 8 pounds per ream.
White Commercial Paper, ruled, to weigh not less than 4 pounds per ream.
White Folio Post Paper, ruled. Name price of paper per ream.
Buff Envelope Paper, 24x32 inches.
Blotting Paper, 19x24 inches. Price per sheet.
Blank Books, demi size, full bound. Price per quire.
Blank Books, fume size, full bound. Price per quire.
Blank Books, cap size, half bound. Price per quire.
Envelopes, white or buff, No. 12. Price per 1000.
Envelopes, white or buff, 9x4 inches. Price per 1000.
Envelopes, white or buff, 8½x3 inches. Price per 1000.
Envelopes, white or buff, 8½x3 inches. Price per 1000.
Letter Copying Books, letter and cap size, 900 and 1000 pages each, per dozen.
Memorandum Books, octavo, per dozen.
Writing Fluid, equal to Arnold's, quart and pint bottles.
Copying Ink, equal to Arnold's, quart and pint bottles.
Carmine Ink, Equal to Davids', glass bottles and stoppers.
Ink Powder, per dozen papers.
Lead Pencils, equal to Faber's, Nos. 2 and 3, per dozen.
Red and Blue Pencils, equal to Faber's, per dozen.
Glass Inkstands, assorted, per dozen.
Steel Pens, assorted, per gross.
Steel Pens, Gillott's, Nos. 303 and 404, per gross.
Pen Holders, assorted, per dozen.
Tin Paper Folders, per dozen.
Red Sealing Wax, ½-ounce and 1-ounce sticks, per pound.
Red Tape, No. 23, per dozen pieces.
Glass Jars of Mucilage and Brushes, large and small sizes, per dozen.
All the articles must be of the best quality. Samples of each article must accompany each bid, with the name of the bidder distinctly marked thereon, and only one price must be named for each article.
Should any articles not enumerated above be wanted, they must be furnished at the lowest market price.
Proposals must be made only upon the regular forms furnished at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids, or parts of bids, deemed incompatible with its interests.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
12-7-12t Captain and A. Q. M.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN FOR THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an auxiliary or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in connection with it, that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing, and deodorant; removing all scalding heat, chordee, and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections.

By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

For full particulars get our pamphlet from any druggists in the country, or write us, and we will mail free to any address a full treatise.

CHEROKEE CURE.—An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by Self-pollution, such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR; or, Essence of Life! Prepared from pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One bottle will cure General Debility.

A few doses cure Hysterics in Females.

In the CHEROKEE MEDICINES, the unfortunate will find a day of deliverance from suffering and pain. A day splendid and glorious, when they shall no longer suffer without cessation or repose, either through mercenary quacks or the inefficiency of nauseous preparations.

THIS ELIXIR cures Hysteria, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, and Impotency. It restores mental power and the appetite, and causes the rose to mount the cheek of pallor, and the debilitated man or woman to feel vigorous and strong, the young and ambitious blood to course through every vein, the nerves to become strong, and the fires of new life and vigor to reanimate the entire body, building up the constitution, restoring joy and life to many a sad and darkened fireside.

The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these—those which they can get at a cheap price, and make more money by selling than they can on the CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

We send all the CHEROKEE MEDICINES by Express (except the Cherokee Pills, these are sent by mail, free of postage), on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents.

We wish to send every reader of this paper our fifty-two page pamphlet free.

Address all letters and orders to Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., No. 63 LIBERTY Street, New York.

Sold wholesale and retail by DYOTT & CO., 9-2% sw-3m No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philad.

F. BROWN'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER,
An excellent preventive for that most distressing complaint
DYSPEPSIA.
In many cases of long standing it has afforded truly wonderful relief.
IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
FREDERICK BROWN,
Druggist and Chemist,
N. E. Cor. FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
Philadelphia,
11-14t And for sale by Druggists generally.

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts a pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms. Price 30, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-6 6m

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes,
If to charm luxurious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY?

If to have a host of friends,
If for vice to make amends;
If with high born lord to wed;
If a marble signe when dead—WEALTH?

If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to heaven—HEALTH!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and with all three.

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally and at the Doctor's Office, No. 418 SPRUCE STREET, price 25 cents. 8-6

PERSONAL.
DR. CHARLES HUBERT'S
Purely imported FRENCH FEMALE LIQUID and PILLS, warranted in all cases. Mrs. CHARLES HUBERT, Obstetrical Physician. Entrance and offices private for Ladies. Apply at the BOTANIC DRUG STORE,
No. 1019 COATES STREET,
11-25-1m West of Tenth.

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN CURE EVER USED.
Yes, a positive cure for
GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, &c.
Contains no Mineral, no balsam, no Mercury,
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors and Chemists of the present day.
NO "REMEDY," NO TROUBLE, NO CHANGE WHATEVER.
Let those who have despaired of getting cured, or who have been purged with Balsam Copaiva, or Mercury, at once try the
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
Sent by mail in a plain envelope.
Price, male packages, $2. Females, $3.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!! BLOOD!!!!
SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALES, BOILS,
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, &c., &c.
SAMARITAN'S
ROOT AND HERB JUICES
Is offered the public as a positive cure,
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES—the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE, is the most potent, certain, and effectual remedy ever prescribed; it reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison, so that the cure is thorough and permanent. Take them of this purifying remedy and be healed, and do not transmit to your posterity that or which you may repent in after years.
DO NOT DESPAIR!
Although you may be pronounced incurable, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT and HERB JUICES will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury.

FEMALES! FEMALES!
In many affections with which numbers of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICES are most happily adapted, in Ulcerated Uterus, in Leucorrhœa, in bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.
Sent by express. Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.
SAMARITAN'S WASH
is, in cases of Syphilis, used in connection with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 25 cents.
The efficacy of these remedies is alike acknowledged by physicians and patients. They are used in the United States Hospitals, thus restoring health to many of our brave soldiers.
From the Baltimore "Sun":—
WHAT THE SURGEONS SAY OF THE SAMARITAN'S REMEDIES.
"POST HOSPITAL, FORT MARSHALL,
"Baltimore, Md., February 20, 1864.
"I have great satisfaction in stating that I have used 'The Samaritan Remedies' for Venereal Disease in the most customary forms; that I have used them with judgment, discretion, and property, and have found them respond to my anticipations promptly and effectually. Knowing their composition, I have the fullest confidence in their efficacy, and as far as my use of them extends, recommend them strongly. "ALFRED C. ROWERS,
"Assistant Surgeon 5th New York Vols."
Let it be understood that these remedies are as recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.
Sold by S. C. UPHAM,
No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street.
DESMOND & CO.,
10-12 ws-3m No. 215 RACE Street.

FOR NEW YORK.
OUTSIDE LINE.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
NEW FREIGHT LINE
FOR NEW YORK,
and connecting for all Northern and Eastern cities and New Orleans, sailing every
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY,
AND SATURDAY,
from the Company's wharf, first above Race street, and New York, from Pier 11, North River, on same days, at 3 P. M.
For freight, which will be received daily, handled in the most careful manner, as it delivered with the greatest despatch, at fair rates, apply to
WILLIAM J. TAYLOR & CO.,
11-15 3m No. 240 North Wharves.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
GLASGOW, Saturday, December 17.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, December 24.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, December 31
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$160·00 Steerage.....$60·00
First Cabin to London 170·00 Steerage to London... 70·00
First Cabin to Paris.. 190·00 Steerage to Paris..... 80·00
First Cabin to Hamburg 180·00 Steerage to Hamburg. 75·00

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1864.

The Man of the War Department.

The public will learn with unusual pleasure that the reports of Secretary Stanton's intended resignation—reports that grew out of a transient illness, the result of overwork—are altogether unfounded. Mr. Stanton will continue to discharge the arduous duties of his position so long as he shall have strength for the work. No man in the Administration has had a more onerous and difficult task than he; no one has had to deal with more novel, complicated, and embarrassing questions; and no one has had to meet such a variety of wills, or to dispose of such a mass of impracticable suggestions as he has, in his intercourse with the numerous officers and agents of the army; but it is doing no injustice to others to say that no one has discharged his duty with greater promptitude, energy, discernment, and justice.

As an organizer of war, Mr. Stanton's eminence is such that it has suggested to competent judges a comparison of his name with that of Carnot. He has answered the two chief requisites of his position during a great war—he is thoroughly efficient, and he is thoroughly honest. His method has been so perfect, that since he entered the War Department we have ceased to hear complaints of lack of supplies. Beef, bread, shoes, clothing, powder, shot, shell, firearms, whatever an army has wanted it has had, at the proper time, in the proper quantities, and in the proper place.

The public has scarcely had occasion to think what an immense business this of the war office is; the difficulties have been so completely overcome that we have not thought of their existence. But consider what it is to buy and despatch supplies of all kinds for an army of half a million men, operating on a line a thousand miles long, at a distance sometimes of two hundred miles from their depots; consider what it is to keep on hand relays of animals, stores of subsistence, reserves of troops; to maintain all as near as possible at the various points where the quick mutations of war may make them necessary. And then consider that to organize this vast business, to select trustworthy and capable agents, to discover and oust rogues and incapables, to put everywhere the right man in the right place, to keep the reins in the hands constantly and the team going—to do all this is to perform but a part of the duties of the Secretary of War.

For besides this he must select the ablest commanders for the various armies; he must give his mind to the plans of campaign presented by these; he must oversee the whole field, and his quick eye must detect and his sure hand punish every default of duty, every piece of neglect or inefficiency by which one of a thousand subordinates may imperil a campaign, or cause the failure of a movement. More, he must be ready to repair disasters, which are inevitable; to foresee emergencies, to appreciate and reward merit, to maintain discipline; all the endless and multifarious details of the most numerous army ever kept in the field must pass through his hands.

All this, for three years, Mr. Stanton has done, and done so well, that the nation owes him a heavy debt of gratitude for his faithful and able service. His power of organization, which we have likened to Carnot's, is a singular and rare quality. He has exerted it to the utmost; and he has not, in his performance of his responsible duties, spared himself. No man in the country, perhaps, has made so many personal enemies as Mr. Stanton; his manner is brusque, if not abrupt; he decides with such rapidity, that, in the multiplicity of business, he cannot help but make a mistake sometimes; he has the impatience of trifles and of petty grievances natural to a man of active temperament and decisive character, overwhelmed with affairs of real importance. Besides this, he is apt to be a little sarcastic in speech, he is a lover of epigram, and what is called in New England "short tempered."

With these qualities he has an irrepressible contempt and hatred of self-seeking; he is capable of hanging a fraudulent contractor, or of cashiering out of hand an ambitious incapable; and he is less than any American statesman, since Andrew Jackson, a politician. He neither knows nor practises the arts by which politicians seek to conciliate favor; he knows how to say "No," and he says it, on occasions, in a way which does not admit of argument or discussion.

A man, such as we have described him, unselfish, honest, patriotic, capable, peremptory, and self-willed, may offend many individuals; he may resort at times to methods more arbitrary than the circumstances require or justify, but he is an invaluable servant to any nation, and particularly to such an one as ours, in which good-natured complaisance is the vice of rulers. It is creditable also to Mr. Lincoln that he had discernment to select, and firmness to retain in office, a man of such capacity, courage, and faithfulness.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DANGEROUS WALKING.—The sidewalks were in a dangerous state this morning, through the quantity of ice formed on them, and walking abroad, especially if you were in a hurry, was attended with considerable danger. We saw several feats of ground and lofty tumbling, and might have seen a great many more, doubtless, had not many of our citizens, Good Samaritan like, sprinkled ashes over the glassy sidewalks, thus rendering them tolerably safe for pedestrians. So long as the present weather lasts the walking will necessarily be treacherous and dangerous, and to avoid the casualties that must ensue from such a condition of affairs, we recommend that the sidewalks be sprinkled liberally with ashes or salt, either of which will answer. It will not entail a great amount of trouble, and may be the means of preventing many severe and annoying accidents.

THE GERMANTOWN WATER WORKS.—The subject of purchasing the Germantown Water Works by the city is now under consideration. The Water Works are owned by a company, most of the stock being owned in New York. These works were built in 1851, under the direction of Henry N. Birkenbine. The reservoir is on Paper Mill Run, and will contain 11,000,000 gallons. The water is pumped from this reservoir by two high pressure steam-engines into a stand-pipe, from which it flows into a reservoir near Mount Airy. The company have laid about twenty miles of pipe since the works were built.

SOMETHING ABOUT BUNTING.—Among the statements of the Secretary of the Navy was one which is not to the credit of American industry. The bunting under which our soldiers fight and citizens hurrah is not the product of American hands. We rely upon foreign factories for the principal material of which the thousand flags of the Republic are composed. How long shall this reproach last? Manufacturers of America, see to it that foreign looms shall no longer have the monopoly of producing the bunting which floats from our mast-heads and flag-staffs, as the emblem of our assailed yet surely triumphant nationality. There is enough enterprise in Philadelphia alone to correct this mistake.

DESERVED APPOINTMENT.—Mr. C. Everest, the well-known and talented composer, organist, and teacher of music (for fourteen years organist at the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Albert Barnes'), has been appointed instructor of music at the Girls' High and Normal School. Some of our second class solo singers, and a number of the leading artists and amateurs of the Handel and Haydn Society, were pupils of Mr. Everest. The selection is a happy one, and we feel sure that great advantages will accrue to the institution therefrom.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.—Mr. George M. Fetter has been elected Principal, and Mr. Cornelius Everest Teacher of Music, in the Girls' High School.

The Merchants of Philadelphia to the Hero of the "Kearsarge."

GRAND BANQUET AT THE CONTINENTAL—SPEECHES OF CAPTAIN WINSLOW, AND OTHERS—T. BUCHANAN READ AND GEO. H. BOKER'S TRIBUTE TO THE HERO.

Those who entertain the opinion that "Republics are ungrateful," should have been present last evening at the magnificent banquet given to Captain WINSLOW, the hero of the *Kearsarge*, who put to rest forever that pecourge of American commerce, the *Alabama*. Captain WINSLOW arrived in the city late on Monday night. He came here at the urgent invitation of the Board of Trade, through a committee, consisting of JAMES MILLIKEN, JAMES C. HARDE, EDMUND A. SOUDER, THORNTON BROWN, ANDREW WHEELEN, Esqs., prominent members of the Board of Trade.

Last evening, at the Continental Hotel, an impromptu banquet in honor of Captain WINSLOW was gotten up by members of the Union League and the Board of Trade. It was one of the finest banquets ever served at the Continental. The table was laden with the finest delicacies of the season, and every effort was made by those in charge to render this an extraordinary entertainment. At the head of the table sat MORTON MCMICHAEL, and on his right sat Captain WINSLOW, the guest of the evening, at his left sat the Hon. SIMON CAMERON. Among those present were Commodore HULL, Commodore HOFF, Captain GIBBS, of the Navy, Major-General CADWALADER, of the Army, T. BUCHANAN READ and GEORGE H. BOKER.

MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esq., presided, and in opening read a letter from Mayor HENRY, who was expected to preside, excusing himself from the duties on account of a severe cold. Mr. MCMICHAEL stated that he had just arisen from a sick bed, and nothing but a sense of duty to the country, and the respect due the distinguished guest of the evening, could have prevailed upon him to be present. Mr. MCMICHAEL concluded by proposing the health of Captain WINSLOW, which was drank standing.

Capt. WINSLOW arose, amidst loud and long continued applause.

SPEECH OF CAPT. WINSLOW.

On rising Capt. WINSLOW spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen:—I am deeply gratified at this remarkable reception, but I beg, before making any further remarks, that receiving the invitation from the Board of Trade, of Philadelphia, to become their guest and receive a banquet, to state that it should be altogether impromptu. I expected to see a number of gentlemen, but it seems to me there is a larger number present than I could have anticipated.

Your chairman has mentioned my name in connection with the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*. I approach that subject with a great degree of diffidence. I performed an important part in that action. I take it for granted that you have all learned the particulars of that engagement. The London *Times* had so spoken of the *Alabama* as to represent her as the best of her class, and in every respect capable of meeting the *Kearsarge*. She was commanded, as you know, by Captain SEMMES, whose history is well known to you all. I need not occur at such a time and in such a way.

It showed the British nation that the United States navy was as powerful on the sea as our soldiers are upon the land. I wish here to relate an amusing incident about one of the seamen of the *Kearsarge*. After landing, he was accosted by a Frenchman, who said, "So you have had an engagement off Cherbourg, in which you were almost beaten?" To which Jack replied, "Yes; and the reason of it was that while the officers were all Americans, the crew were all ——— Englishmen. That's the reason why we sent her to the bottom." (Great applause.)

Captain WINSLOW stated that both before and after the action, the officers of his vessel were favorably treated by the better class of the English people. The gallant Captain concluded his brief address with a short sketch of the fight between his ship and the pirate *Alabama*. After he sat down, General CAMERON made a few remarks, and he was followed by THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, who read a spirited poem, composed during the afternoon. Our fellow citizen, GEORGE H. BOKER, also read a capital lyric; and addresses were made by several other gentlemen; after which the ceremonies of the evening closed, and the guests retired, well pleased with their interview with the heroic WINSLOW.

ALL FOR THE SAKE OF THE MOUSTACHE.—A moustache is an ornament to the human face divine, under ordinary circumstances, but when it is drenched in a cup of smoking coffee, or emerges dripping from the cream, as Venus rose from the sea, the wearer of it is placed in an embarrassing position. Moustache coffee cups have been sold in stores for many years. These cups have a portion of the top covered with a bridge, in which there is an opening whence the beverage finds its way down the throat of the drinker without soiling his hirsute appendage. But still further accommodations for the moustache have been provided. Some enterprising individual has invented a spoon having for its object the same as that of the cup. When soup is taken, unless the eater thereof is dexterous, and "understands his business," he is apt to present an uninviting spectacle, and becomes a very undesirable addition to a small but select dinner party. Hence this spoon. The bridge over the centre prevents the disagreeable results alluded to, and supports the mustache in its passage over the savory flood. The bridge may be made permanent or removable, and can be attached in a few minutes, and by any common mechanical device. What next?

UNITED STATES UNIFORM.—The recent cold snap has brought forth overcoats of all shapes and cuts, and of many of those exposed in the streets, a large proportion are similar in style, make, and material to those furnished by the Government—in fact, are "army overcoats" to all intents and purposes, except as to the wearers. Persons who have not been in service should be extremely cautious in purchasing, or wearing such overcoats, or any portion of the United States uniform. No person has any right to wear or become possessor of such uniform clothing, unless by actual service in the army; and for the information of those concerned we publish the section of the act of March 3, 1863, bearing upon the matter:—

"Section 13. And be it further enacted that the clothes, arms, military outfits, and accoutrements, furnished by the United States to any soldier, *shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged, pledged, loaned, or given away; and no person, not a soldier, or a duly authorized officer of the United States*, who has possession of any such clothing, arms, etc., *shall have any right, title, or interest therein*; but the same may be *seized and taken*, wherever found by any officer of the United states, * * * and the possession of any such clothes, arms, or military outfits, or accoutrements, *by a person not a soldier of the United States*, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan, or gift, as aforesaid."

WENDELL PHILLIPS' LECTURE.—Next Saturday evening Wendell Phillips will deliver a Lecture. The subject will be "The Situation," and the place of delivery the Academy of Music. The lecture will be given for a charitable object. The theme is extremely fertile in suggestions, and cannot fail, from its mode of treatment by the lecturer, to be of intense interest to the vast audience which will be assembled.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—We trust our readers will not fail to remember that this evening, at 8 o'clock, Colonel W. W. H. Davis, of Doylestown, reads a paper before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on "The Siege of Morris Island, S. C." Colonel Davis is a brave soldier and a good scholar. All who attend will be interested.

FIRE.—About half past three o'clock this morning, a slight fire occurred at the Moyamensing Hall, on Christian street.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF ART.—It has often been to us a matter of surprise that in Philadelphia, which can boast of more connoisseurs in the fine arts than any city in the Union, there has not been some systematic plan adopted for the proper encouragement of native art and artists. We are led to these remarks from a visit to No. 622 Chestnut street, where there is on exhibition 281 oil paintings from the American Art Gallery, New York, an institution supported by New York connoisseurs, where artists of merit have the privilege of leaving pictures on exhibition to be sold in the semiannual sales, and where every inducement is held out in the way of fame and pecuniary reward to produce works of merit. This is the proper way to encourage artists, and we hope ere long our citizens will take the matter in hand and establish a similar gallery in this city. We have artists here of great talent, but lack system to thoroughly develop it.

To all lovers of art we would say visit at once this free exhibition, as the collection will be disposed of at public sale on to-morrow (Thursday), Friday, and Saturday evenings next.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—This morning, about 9 o'clock, the boiler in the bone-boiling establishment of Edward Monk, at Whitehall, on the Frankford creek, exploded with a terrific crash. The force of the explosion was so great as to completely destroy the building. Of the number of employees on hand at the time all escaped unhurt, except a boy named George Sears, who was badly injured about the head and body, being cut with the falling ruins. He was picked up and conveyed to his home. The boiler was thrown in the air and carried a distance of three hundred feet from the spot where the building stood. The loss is estimated at about $7000.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—This morning, an individual giving the name of William H. Moore, hailing from New York, was charged before Alderman Cloud with enticing a young girl, aged fifteen years, to leave her home. The accused, together with the female, was arrested at the railroad depot, in the act of taking their departure for New York. Moore was sent to prison, and the young lady restored to her parents.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—James Boye, Pat. Devine, and James Murphy were arraigned before Alderman Hunter, yesterday, charged with disorderly and riotous conduct. It seems that about a week or two since these men went into a tavern on Lehigh avenue, and amused themselves by breaking glasses and fighting among themselves. They were held in $1000 each to answer at Court.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.—This is the universal verdict given to the Florence Sewing Machine wherever introduced. The objections heretofore to other first-class Sewing Machines have all been overcome in the Florence, and everybody is delighted with the beauty of its work, as well as the simplicity and ease of its operations. It makes no less than four separate and distinct stitches, viz.:—Lock, knot, double lock, and double knot. Each stitch alike on both sides of the fabric. It also has the reversable feed motion, enabling the operator to fasten off the ends of seams or stay any part of a seam without stopping the machine, thereby saving much hand labor. Besides, it has a uniform tension of thread, and does not require alteration in changing from one kind of work to another. The agent for the Company, at No. 630 Chesnut street, challenges comparison with all others. Indeed, when such comparison is made, the preference always goes in favor of the Florence. Every machine warranted to give entire satisfaction or money returned. No charge for instruction, whether you wish to purchase or not. Circulars and samples of work sent by mail on receipt of stamp. Office, No. 630 Chesnut street.

THE MODEL MAN.—

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

It is a pleasant task to scan
Those traits that make the model man
Whatever his degree;
In the profession he pursues,
He deigns no other plan to use
Than that of honesty.

Duty and conscience always fix
The side he takes in politics;—
His party often true
Would scorn to have the fattest job,
Whose profits would his country rob
Of aught that is its due.

Gentle and courteous to his wife,
He shuns all matrimonial strife,
And, if with children blest,
Takes careful pains to rear them so
That all who meet with them will know
Their training was the best.

Neatness and taste his looks express,
But prudence rules his course no less,
And, while his garb is thought
To be remarkably genteel,
The cost but lightly does he feel,
For 'tis from BENNETT bought!

Our assortment of Ready-made Clothing—Men's, Youth's and Boys'—is now full and complete, comprising the choicest styles of goods the market affords. We have determined to *close out our* WINTER STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES, *much below the rates at which it could be replaced.* Those accustomed to wearing fine clothing, made to order, will find among our stock garments in every way equal, at prices so much lower, as to astonish the uninitiated.

TOWER HALL, No. 518 Market street.
BENNETT & CO.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—An elegant assortment at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, No. 4 N. Eighth street.

THE RICHMOND *Enquirer*, talking about the "Yankee prisoners of war" in that city, and their destitute condition, says that the Federal Government should have made it a binding duty to clothe these soldiers. To our somewhat practical Northern mind, it appears that if the poor fellows only get their clothing, they won't be very particular about the binding, for we have observed at the Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental, that there is as much clothing sold without the binding as with it.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

WINDOW SHADES.—Persons purchasing shades in these times of high prices will save money by at once going to the manufacturer who is so well and favorably known as
W. HENRY PATTEN,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CARD.—We would call the attention of all lovers of the Fine Arts to the special sale of Bronzes Marble Statuary Parian and Bohemian Glassware, to be held at the sales rooms of B. Scott Jr., No. 622 Chesnut Street, on Thursday morning next, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely. The collection embraces some of the most chaste and rare designs, among which we notice Ramatta's celebrated piece representing Boy and Dog, Bacchus and Adrianne, by Franchetti fine bronze figures of Columbus and Cortes, Italian musicians; Bohemian glassware, &c., all of which have been carefully selected in Europe by the Messrs. Vill Brothers, and to be sold without reserve. Parties wishing to adorn their parlors with books of rare merit will do well to call and examine.

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S

PIANO FORTES.	CABINET ORGANS.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.	For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.		CABINET ORGANS.

CUSHIONS.—PEW, BIBLE, AND SOFA CUSHIONS, estimates given, and work done lower than can be afforded by any other house.
W. HENRY PATTEN,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

IF YOU WANT TO GET RID OF A COLD, use at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 613 Chesnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember Dean, No. 613 Chesnut street.

PERSONS who contemplate having photographs made for holiday presents should call at H. F. Reimer's early in the day, and avoid the crowd. Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

UPHOLSTERING FURNITURE.—Old and New Furniture Upholstered and Varnished in the very best manner at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S
West End Upholstery Establishment,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

TO NEUTRALIZE OFFENSIVENESS.—In many forms we use disinfecting agents. Impure breath, caused by bad teeth, tobacco, spirits, or catarrh, is neutralized by Sozodont. 'Tis a healthful beautifier, and a great luxury as a dentrifice. The repulsive breath is by its use rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or lovers will be no longer noticed.
Sold by all druggists.

CAMILLE GAUTIER,

(MARIE DUPLESSIS),

Upon the truthful history of whom the younger Dumas founded both the exciting novel and popular play, which was arranged and adapted by Matilda Heron for the American stage, and by her permission performed

This (Wednesday) Evening,

At the Walnut Street Theatre, by the able, young, and incredible actress,

Miss Lucille Western,
Miss Lucille Western,

Who appears in this great character to-night, for the last time, and by request,

CAMILLE;
Or, The Fate of a Coquette.
(Extract from Act II.)

ENTER ARMAND.

Arm. Ah, Camille, can you forgive me?

Cam. Do you deserve it? Why did you write me that cruel letter? You have made me ill.

Arm. What would you have me do? I saw the Count de Varville enter here the very moment you *hurried* me away. I knew not what I did. I could scarce believe my eyes. I wrote that letter—sent it. Forgive me, then, and remember, Camille, though I have known you only a few days, I have loved you two years.

Cam. Armand, from the first hour I met you, I have cherished the thought of passing the summer with you, far from Paris—far from the world. I said to myself, at the end of three months of his companionship and care, I will be restored to health and peace of mind. I will try to win his friendship—be worthy of his esteem—and, on our return to Paris, instead of the hollow hearts and serpent tongues that crowd around me now, Armand shall be my only friend, protector, brother! And so I dreamed, and dreamed, until that letter woke me! We must part. My position forbids me seeing you again, and everything forbids me loving you.

Arm. Camille, you never loved me, or the Count had not been here to-night.

Cam. Another reason why you should not love me. You have position, friends, honor—be wise. I have neither. I am young, gay, reckless, desperate—my name the sport of every tongue in Paris. If you will know me, take what is good of me, and leave the rest.

Arm. It was not thus you talked an hour ago.

Cam. True. I have reflected since.

Arm. Camille, I love you. The feeling that I entertain for you has become a part of me. My destiny hung upon your love. Thinking I had won it, I soared upon my hopes beyond my height, and it is in falling from them that I am crushed. Since it is so, let us part. Farewell! You do not love me.

Cam. Oh! you know not what you say. Stay! I would speak to you, but dare not.

Arm. Speak, Camille! I listen.

Cam. Armand, every heart has its silent hours, and so has mine; and in those hours I often sit and think there is a happier life than the one I lead, if I could but find it. And there are moments when visions of a future flit across my brain. I think if I can lend a charm to such a life as this, and win the admiration and respect of the worthless crowd who follow me, what would it be in the sacred circle of a home, among those who loved and cherished me? Can such a future be in store for me, I ask? And then the past spreads over me like a pall. A merry laugh bursts forth in mockery, and I am gay again.

Arm. Go on.

Cam. Day follows day—and so I live. I have admirers—lovers, if you will—the first in their vanity, the last in their esteem. Friends, too, like Madame Prudence. And so the tide of time glides on. You came, and with you many an untold hope. I heard your voice—I saw your tears—and built my faith upon your love. Then I dreamed of happiness—of hope. Your letter came next, and with it came reproach. Two years ago I last heard reproach. A poor, friendless, sickly girl, disgusted with that world, had dared to enter the abode of peace—the charmed circle of society. Whatever her history had been, long suffering has purified her thoughts—her heart was pure—she aimed so more. But society was outraged. With iron hand it flung her from its shore, and left her beaconless upon the sea where she is wrecked!

Arm. These words are not for me.

Cam. No: but *these* words are for me. [*Points to letter.*] They warn me of another blast. I know my safety, and will not peril it. Why should I, and for what? For fears, contempt, and scorn? No, no, no—I have tried that. That is your way, this is mine.

Enter NANINE *quickly, with a letter.*

Nan. A letter, Mademoiselle.

Cam. Who sent it?

Nan. The Count de Varville.

Arm. [*suddenly.*] The Count de Varville! Now, Camille, this is the touchstone of your worth! My *life—your honor*, hang upon your answer!

Cam. [*Camille tears letter and throws it towards* NANINE.] Give him that!

[*Throws herself on* ARMAND'S *breast.*]

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS
FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Saxony Dress Goods reduced to	37½c.	
do	do	50c.
do	do	62c.
do	do	75c.
Double width Lustres,	do	62c.
All Wool Cashmere Plaids,		87½c.
Rich Styles	do do	$1·00
Paris Plaid Poplins.		
French Merinoes.		

Solid Colors Poplins from late Auction Sales, which we are closing out at
REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
12-12-3t Above Willow.

DE COURSEY, LAFOURCADE & CO.,
No. 631 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE
CLOSING OUT
THEIR
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
12-10-12t OF
MEN'S WEAR
FAR BELOW GOLD VALUE.

STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS,
REDUCED TO $5.
Blanket Shawls, all Styles, reduced in prices.
Long Broche Shawls from late Auction Sales, at
REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
12-12-3t Above Willow.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.
MERRIMAC CALICOES,
At 44 Cents,
FAST COLORS FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
NEW DE LAINES
FOR CHRISTMAS,
45 CENTS PER YARD.

ECONOMY! COMFORT! TASTE!
GENTS' OVER GAITERS,
OVER GAITERS,
OVER GAITERS.
ALL SIZES AND COLORS,
Wholesale and Retail,
EWING E. HULFISH,
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND
OVER GAITER MANUFACTURER,
No. 149 N. FOURTH STREET,
11-8-1m* PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL,
No. 22 N. SIXTH Street,
Would invite attention to his stock of fine American and Imported
WATCHES,
in Gold and Silver.
GOLD JEWELRY
of the latest styles.
HANDSOME SILVER WARE.
warranted pure coin, &c., suitable for Holiday presents.
G. RUSSELL,
12-10-6t No. 22 N. SIXTH Street.

TO SPORTSMEN.—IF YOU WANT TO Make a Christmas Present call at THOMAS BIRCH & SON'S, Auctioneers, 1110 CHESNUT Street, on Friday, the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, and purchase a superb French Gun from a lot to be sold. 12-14-2t*rp

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.

NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES,
NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES
NEW STYLES,
AT THE
MANUFACTURERS'

No. 723
KELTY,
ARRINGTON & CO.
CHESNUT STREET

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.

PIANO COVERS,
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY
AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS.

REDUCTION
IN
FANCY VELVET AND SILK
BONNETS,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
NEW STYLES,
LOW PRICES.

VELVET BONNETS made over on the latest Frenches—at a moderate cost. FELT BONNETS AND HATS BLOCKED.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

WALRAVEN.

C I. E. WALRAVEN, C
U Successor to W. H. Caryl, U
R MASONIC HALL, R
T No. 710 CHESNUT STREET. T
A Offers Complete Sets of A
I BROCATELLE I
AND
N LACE CURTAINS, N
S. SUITABLE FOR S.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

No. 710 CHESNUT STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Lessee and Manager.....JOHN T. FORD.
(Also, of the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore; Ford's New Theatre, Washington; and the Alexandria, Virginia, Theatre.)
Stage Manager.....JOHN B. WRIGHT

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 15 and 16,
EDWIN FORREST
will render his great and unrivaled impersonation,
THE CARDINAL DUKE,
in Bulwer's celebrated Play of
RICHELIEU.
POSITIVELY TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
The play will be produced with every possible advantage of
SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
AND A
BRILLIANT CAST OF CHARACTERS!
MR. JOHN MCCULLOUGH as De Mauprat.
Miss ALICE GRAY as Julie.

EDWIN FORREST'S engagement will positively close FRIDAY EVENING, December 30.

MR. FORREST
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY NIGHTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
No performance on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY Evenings.
The Box Sheet, for the sale of secured places, now open between the hours of 9 and 4½ o'clock.
Admission, 50 and 25 cents.
Secured Seats 50 cents additional.

IN CONCERT HALL.
TWO CELEBRATED LECTURES
By MATTIE BROWN, M. L. A., of Pittsburg,
On TUESDAY and THURSDAY Evenings, December 13 and 15, at 7½ o'clock.
Subjects, 1. "The Age of Republics; the Past or the Future?" and 2. "The Conflict of Principles."
The lady is tall, dignified, young, and handsome. Her voice is charming.
Tickets 25 cents to each Lecture. For sale at Book Stores, and at the door of the Hall. 12-12-3t

CHRIST REJECTED.
This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1625 CHESNUT Street,
Together with the entire collection of the Institution.
Admission, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-12-2m*

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS, WALNUT Street, above EIGHTH.—Directress, Mrs. CHARLES WARNER, (formerly Mrs. DAN RICE).
YOUNG NICOLO, YOUNG NICOLO,
YOUNG NICOLO, YOUNG NICOLO,
THE GREAT CHILD WONDER.
The Great Child Wonder,
will appear every Evening and on Wednesday and on Saturday Afternoons this week. He is immense, and has no rival on the
FLYING TRAPEZE.
The TAILFER BROTHERS, Herr NICOLO, Messrs. MERRY and HUTCHINSON, the SHERWOOD Family, Mr. and Mrs. TOM KING, Mrs. WARNER; the great Man-Monkey, W. ROCHELLE; Mr. SAM. STICKNEY; the TRAINED DOGS; EATON STONE; LE JEUNE BURT, the Wild Rider of the West, will all appear this week. Brilliant Entrees at every performance.
ADMISSION.—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $5 and $3.
Performance commences—Evening, 7:40; Afternoon, 2½ o'clock.
Come early on all occasions, and get choice seats at sight.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
GROVER & SINN,
LESSEES AND MANAGERS.
THIS EVENING,
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
OF THE
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH
achieved by Boucicault's thrilling sensational Military Drama, in three acts, called
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
JESSIE BROWN; JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW;
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW;
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW;
RELIEF OF LUCKNOW;
which during the past week filled the Theatre in every part with audiences that, in point of numbers and respectability, eclipsed all previous triumphs of the Drama in this Theatre. Every public journal in the city has lavished the greatest praise upon its production. The "Ledger," the "Inquirer," the "Press," the "Age," EVENING TELEGRAPH, "Daily News," "Evening Bulletin," "North American," "Sunday Transcript," and the "Sunday Times," have all endorsed it as the
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
This elegant and exciting Drama, replete as it is with STARTLING TABLEAUX,
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
SUPERB COSTUMES,
AND ELEGANT MUSIC,
beyond all doubt, at the very head of
places it,
SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE LAST GRAND TABLEAU,
THE STORMING OF THE REDAN,
THE STORMING OF THE REDAN,
THE STORMING OF THE REDAN,
THE STORMING OF THE REDAN,
is nightly received with the most
RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE.
This scene represents the besieged Redan Fort, the key to the city of Lucknow, with a starving garrison bravely holding it. All hope appears to be given up, when the sloan of
HIGHLAND REGIMENTS,
under Sir Colin Campbell, is heard in the distance, the Sepoys charge the fort, and victory seems to them complete, when the Highland regiments appear, and a grand
TABLEAU OF VICTORY AND TRIUMPH
ends the most touching and exciting Dramatic Picture of modern days, which is nightly
LOUDLY ENCORED
by the excited audience.
THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT
will conclude with, for the first time in this city for many years, Reynolds' sterling comedy, known as
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.
LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.
George Gossamer.....Mr. Lewis Baker
Will be produced on Monday Evening,
THE OCTOROON,
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 17,
SEVENTEENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when JESSIE BROWN will be produced for the last time at a Matinee.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
WILL LECTURE ON
"THE SITUATION,"
ON
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TICKETS, with seats secured.....50 Cents.
To the Amphitheatre.....25 "
To be had at Pugh's, Sixth and Chesnut streets; Callender's, Third and Walnut streets; Needles', Twelfth and Race streets; Union League; and, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at the Academy.
Proceeds of the house will be for the benefit of the Asylum for Destitute Aged Colored People, and Colored Children of the District of Columbia, abandoned by their late owners and masters when they fled to Rebeldom. 12-14

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK OF J. S. CLARKE.
THIRD WEEK OF J. S. CLARKE.
THIRD WEEK OF J. S. CLARKE.
TO-NIGHT (Wednesday), December 14,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
AND
JONATHAN BRADFORD,
Sterling Comedy and Comic Drama.
CLARKE.....as.....Major De Boots.
CLARKE.....as.....Caleb Scrimmidge.
FRIDAY, CLARKE'S BENEFIT.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, December 14,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN
will appear in her great impersonation of
CAMILLE;
OR,
THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.
TO-NIGHT, CAMILLE, TO-NIGHT,
For positively the last time.
On FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF LUCILLE WESTERN.
Seats may be secured from 9 till 3. Curtain rises at 7½.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, FOR the BENEFIT of the CHRISTIAN COMMISSION,
at the ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
An Exhibition of a Private Collection of Works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture, Water Color, and other Drawings, Engravings, &c., is now open at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, No. 1625 CHESNUT Street, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., for the benefit of the Christian Commission.
Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents. 11-26-1-6

FOR CHRISTMAS.
WILL OPEN
ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14,
A SPLENDID VARIETY OF
FANCY BOXES,
OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
12-10-dtrp No. 1210 MARKET STREET.

OFFICE OF GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK Removed from No. 323 Chesnut street to N. E. corner of SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets. January Number just published. Price 25 cents. Subscription $3 a year. 11*

NOTICE.—IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY all persons that have been under the treatment of Dr. BASSETT, that he is the most
SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN
in this city that gives his whole attention to the treatment of Secret and Delicate Diseases. Persons suffering would do well to call and consult Dr. BASSETT, which they can do without charge at his office,
AT THE DRUG STORE,
1t FIFTH and CARPENTER Streets.